The Outlook

Volume 83 *Saturday, August 4, 1906* *Number 14*

CONTENTS

THE WEEK

Russia: The New Premier's Views 773
The Interparliamentary Union 773
"The Wizard of the East" 774
An Act of Reparation 775
"The Brains of the Japanese Army" .. 775
Organized Labor in Politics 776
Mayor Johnson and the Traction Companies 777
The South and Immigration 778
Russell Sage's Estate 779
Church and State in America 779
The Pilgrim Tercentenary 780
An Interdenominational College 781
Rowing for Fun 781

EDITORIALS

The End of the Russian Duma 781
Can Self-Consciousness be Cured? 784
The Spectator 786

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES

Christ's Secret of Happiness.—III. The Blessedness of the Poor 787
By Lyman Abbott
The Russian Crisis 789
By Alexander Petrunkévitch
De Profundis (Poem) 792
By Karl Junker
Religious Education in England 793
By Clifford W. Barnes
The Causes of Juvenile Crime 796
By Myron E. Adams
Impressions of a Careless Traveler: Education in Porto Rico 801
European Anarchy and American Duty 805
By Baron d'Estournelles de Constant
The Cure (Poem) 807
By Charlotte Chittenden

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

Which—Socialism or Co-operation? 808
The Pre-Raphaelites 810
Comment on Current Books 812

THE OUTLOOK is a Weekly Newspaper and an Illustrated Monthly Magazine in one. It is published every Saturday—fifty-two issues a year. The fourth issue in each month is an Illustrated Magazine Number, containing about twice as many pages as the regular weekly issue, and many pictures.

PRICE.—The subscription price is Three Dollars a year, payable in advance. Ten cents a copy.

POSTAGE IS PREPAID by the publishers for all subscriptions in the United States, Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, Tutuila (Samoa), Shanghai, Canal Zone, Cuba, Canada, and Mexico. For all other countries in the Postal Union add $1.56 for postage.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent one week before the change is to take effect.

DISCONTINUANCES.—If a subscriber wishes his copy of The Outlook discontinued at the expiration of his subscription, notice to that effect should be sent. Otherwise it is assumed that a continuance of the subscription is desired.

HOW TO REMIT.—Remittances should be sent by Draft on New York, Express-Order, or Money-Order, payable to order of THE OUTLOOK COMPANY. Cash should be sent in Registered Letter.

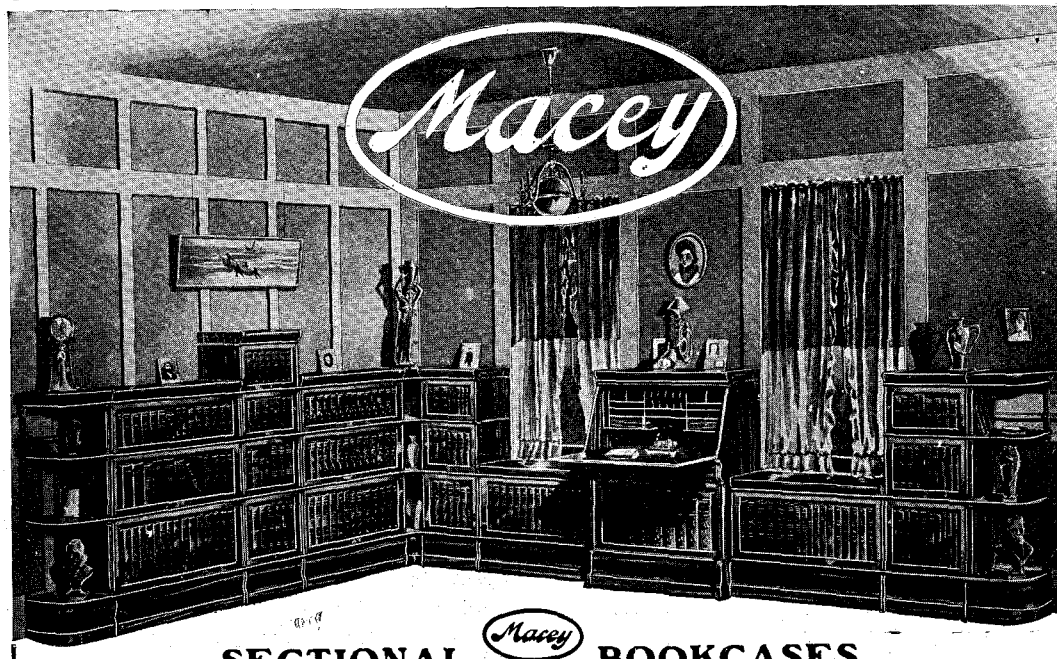
LETTERS should be addressed:

THE OUTLOOK COMPANY
287 Fourth Avenue, New York

Chicago Office, 1436 Marquette Building

Copyright, 1906, by the Outlook Company. Entered as second-class matter in the New York Post-Office.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Macey

SECTIONAL BOOKCASES

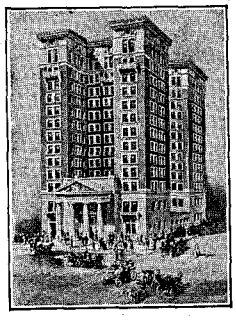
SOLD BY MORE THAN 1000 DEALERS, OR DIRECT

FOUR BEAUTIFUL NEW GRADES
"All Oak Weathered" "All Oak Puritan"
"All Oak Golden" "All Mahogany"
NICE ENOUGH TO HARMONIZE WITH THE FINEST LIBRARY FURNISHINGS

HOME OFFICE AND FACTORIES
The Macey Co.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

RETAIL STORES
NEW YORK: 343 Broadway
CHICAGO: 80-82 Wabash Avenue
BOSTON: 49 Franklin Street
PHILADELPHIA: 1017 Chestnut Street

ASK FOR NEW ART CATALOG NO. U-1108. FREE ON REQUEST.



THE BUILDING OWNED AND OCCUPIED BY THE BANK

BANKING BY MAIL AT 4% INTEREST

ESTABLISHED 1868

DROP US A POSTAL

and we will send you our literature which will convince you that our system of Banking by Mail at four per cent interest is the most convenient and safest method of making your savings grow.

Write for free booklet "V."

ASSETS OVER
FORTY-TWO MILLION DOLLARS

THE CITIZENS SAVINGS & TRUST CO.
CLEVELAND, OHIO. The City of Banks

Nervous Disorders

The nerves need a constant supply of phosphates to keep them steady and strong. A deficiency of the phosphates causes a lowering of nervous tone, indicated by exhaustion, restlessness, headache or insomnia.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

(Non-Alcoholic.)

furnishes the phosphates in a pure and abundant form. It supplies the nerve cells with health-giving life force, repairs waste, restores the strength and induces restful sleep without the use of dangerous drugs. An Ideal Tonic in Nervous Diseases.

If your druggist can't supply you we will send a small bottle, prepaid, on receipt of 25 cents.
Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Outlook

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1906

❀

Russia: The New Premier's Views

We interpret elsewhere the significance of the dissolution by the Czar of the Duma. It curiously illustrates his inconsequential character that contemporaneously with the dissolution of the Duma comes a change in the Ministry, which the Duma had been demanding, and an appeal to the people by the new Premier, M. Stolypin. In his view there has been no *coup d'état*, and what has been done is strictly in accordance with prescribed constitutional methods, as the dissolution of the Duma by the Czar was provided for by the decree which brought it into existence. M. Stolypin says that "three policies were open to the Czar: first, reaction; second, impassivity toward threatened revolution; and, third, strong-handed reform." The last phrase describes the future programme in the intention of the new Premier and of the Czar. Land proposals from the Government will be placed before the peasants by local commissions, and it is hoped thus "to solve the agrarian problem in a spirit of sympathy and equity." The loyalty of the army is emphatically asserted by M. Stolypin, and the sympathy of the Czar with all reforms consistent with the highest spirit of liberalism is declared with equal emphasis. The impossibility of united action by the Czar and the Duma is attributed to the fact that the latter contained "too many professional and amateur agitators." The Duma is charged also with overstepping all limits of law, with accusing the Government of organizing disorder, and with usurping executive power. There were reports of rioting during the week in Odessa and Warsaw. In the former place anti-Jewish disturbances resulted in the death of two or three persons, the wounding of about a score, and the wrecking of many shops; but the lawlessness appears to have been checked. At Warsaw Colonel Salamatoff, a high police official, was stabbed on the street, and there were other instances of violence. The Government, through the Prime Minister, has addressed a telegram to all Governor-Generals, Generals, and Prefects throughout Russia, instructing them to take the most vigorous action to suppress disturbance and to put down revolutionary movements. A countermove on the part of the most violent revolutionists has been the issue of proclamations directing the death of the Czar, General Trepoff, and other officials most obnoxious in the past to the Radicals.

❀

The Interparliamentary Union

The most dramatic incident in connection with the special session of the Interparliamentary Union in London last week was the withdrawal of the representatives of the Russian Duma. This Union is composed wholly of members of National Parliaments, and when news arrived that the Russian Duma had been dissolved, the Russian delegates insisted on withdrawing, despite protests, because they no longer represented any Parliamentary body. The speech of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the English Prime Minister, with its climacteric exclamation, "La Duma est morte! Vive la Duma!" may have been undiplomatic, but it was wise. Sometimes the spontaneous expression of a universal public feeling is all the more wise because it is not politic; and not only the people of England but those of the civilized world have caught up and echoed the Prime Minister's tribute to the Parliamentarians of Russia. Of greater real importance than this episode is the official action of the Union upon two very important points.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

If its own formulated ideal is realized, it will some day be officially transformed into the lower chamber of an international parliament of which the Hague Conference, made permanent, would be the upper chamber. This proposal had been referred to a special committee appointed at the preceding meeting at Brussels. It was reported favorably, and adopted in this form:

First—That it would be advantageous to give to the Hague Conference a more permanent influence in the organized functions of diplomacy, and that the Powers should agree in establishing periodical meetings of the Conference.

Second—That in naming their representatives to the second Hague Conference the Powers may usefully give them instructions to ascertain the best means of constituting a consultative commission charged with the duty of preparing the codification and development of international law.

The Union also adopted a resolution as a "rider" to a model arbitration treaty. Mr. Bryan, who was admitted to a seat on the platform, submitted the idea which he had expressed in his Fourth of July speech, that civilized nations before they go to war should submit to an impartial commission the matter under controversy, even when it involves national honor and integrity and they are not willing to agree beforehand to abide by the decision of the commission. The resolution as finally passed is as follows:

If a disagreement should arise which is not included in those to be submitted to arbitration, the contracting parties shall not resort to an act of hostility before they separately or jointly invite, as the case may necessitate, the formation of an international commission of inquiry or mediation of one or more friendly Powers, this requisition to take place, if necessary, in accordance with Article VIII. of the Hague Convention, providing for a peaceful settlement of international conflicts.

Other subjects, such as limitation of armaments, contraband of war, and immunity of private property at sea, were recommended for discussion at the coming Hague Conference. It is to be hoped that the Conference will not allow itself to be limited in its scope by the rescript of the Czar calling it together, and that these recommendations may be urged upon its consideration by both the English and the American representatives.

❀

"The Wizard of the East"

Sir Robert Hart has declared his intention of withdrawing as Inspector-General of the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. Within that prosaic announcement there is packed a great deal of significance for those who have been watching affairs in the Far East. In 1854, Mr. Hart, as he then was, went to China as a student interpreter in the British consular service; he soon entered the customs service, over which Great Britain had by treaty certain control. He won the confidence of Chinese officials, and at twenty-eight years of age he began the task of organizing the customs service for the foreign commerce of the Empire. He became, in fact, a powerful Chinese official. He assumed Chinese dress, and in practically every way made China his country. Encountering conditions of public office which are a byword for corruption and inefficiency, Sir Robert created probably the most rigorous and efficient customs service in the world. Upon it China's financial position depends. Out of these customs China has been enabled to pay her war indemnity to Japan and her interest on foreign loans. Indeed, the fact that China has been able to negotiate loans has been due to Sir Robert's administration. Instead of a weak and corrupt body of incapable men collecting the duties on foreign goods at five ports, he has developed a bureau consisting of five thousand subordinate officials and employees, which has entire charge of the customs of over thirty ports, and which, in fact if not in name, carries on practically all the financial negotiations which China has with foreign Powers. In conducting this vast department Sir Robert has not only shown an executive ability which has won him the title "The Wizard of the East," but has also demonstrated that his concern is solely for the welfare of China. His services have been recognized by the Empire: he has received the highest Chinese honors, and his ancestors have been ennobled to the third generation, so that, in Chi-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

nese eyes, he is not only a noble himself, but a descendant of nobles. Yet Chinese admiration for him has not taken on the form of imitation of his methods. Advantageous as his administration has proved to be, it has not been copied by the Chinese themselves. Even the present awakening of China has not yet shown itself in the purification of public life. Indeed, it is this very awakening of China that is occasioning Sir Robert's withdrawal. China has been reforming its army; for this purpose it needs money. Yuan Shih-kai, the viceroy who has transformed the army, wants money for officers and arms. On May 9 an Imperial edict made Ti Eh-liang, who is director of military reorganization, Administrator-General of the whole customs service of China, and thus put him in control of the Maritime Customs, of which Sir Robert hitherto has had entire control. It is understood that Sir Robert's withdrawal is due to his thus being, as it were, superseded. What the European Powers will do, now that they see China's ability to pay her debts threatened, can only be surmised; it is conceivable that they may take this situation as an excuse for aggressive action. If so, the very attempt of China to assert herself nationally may result in a subjection worse than before. It is even hinted that before long China will find the situation so serious that she will be seeking to restore Sir Robert Hart to his old place of authority.

❀

An Act of Reparation

The last scene in the extraordinary drama known as the Dreyfus case took place in Paris two weeks ago, when, on the very spot which witnessed his former degradation in the most humiliating manner, Major Dreyfus received the insignia of the Legion of Honor and was made a Chevalier of that order. The occasion was so striking in its attendant circumstances as almost to be called theatrical, were it not that behind it was the sincere purpose of the French Government and the French people to testify publicly to the innocence of a much-injured man. A brilliant military assemblage was present; while beside Major Dreyfus stood Brigadier-General Picquart, whose courageous defense of the accused had involved him in the latter's disgrace, and who now shares his re-establishment and promotion. M. Anatole France, of the French Academy, a charming and famous writer, who had been only second to Zola in the earnestness of his support of Dreyfus, was present, with other writers and public men arrayed on the same side. Near by also stood the wife and son, who have patiently endured the burden of their sorrow in the hope of such a final reparation and formal acknowledgment of innocence as have now been offered. After the decoration had taken place one of the first to reach Dreyfus was his little son, who rushed forward and threw his arms around his father's neck, sobbing violently. Apart from the formal ceremony, the conduct of the officers present was so cordial toward Major Dreyfus as to indicate that the army has frankly and fully accepted his vindication. It is creditable to the good sense of the army and of the French people that, while not long ago they were torn into fierce factions by the Dreyfus case, they now receive the just decision of their court of final appeal with practically unanimous approval.

❀

"The Brains of the Japanese Army"

There may have been exaggeration and even a little of myth in the stories which represented General Kodama, who died in Tokyo last week, as the one man who held in his mind the military strategy of Japan from the beginning of the war to the end. But there is no question that he was a strategist of extraordinary ability, and that in his capacity as Chief of Staff to the commanding general in the field, Marshal Oyama, he had a leading part in forming those elaborately laid and minutely thought-out plans which over and over again made it possible for the Japanese to outwit and outfight the Russians. Kodama never, we believe, led a command to battle during the war, and he joined the forces in the field only after the different armies had been so far concentrated that they could act

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

as a unit under Marshal Oyama. It has been asserted, as it was said of Moltke in the Franco-Prussian War, that the entire campaign, worked out in detail on paper, was in Kodama's desk before the war began. This, again, is hardly probable in itself; but the world knows in what an extraordinary state of "prearrangement" Japan found itself at the outbreak of the war, in striking contrast to its enemy, and that this was very largely due to Kodama is undoubted. Beginning his military career as a Second Lieutenant, Kodama ended it as a Lieutenant-General and with the civil title of Baron. He had in his early days studied in this country at Rutgers College, but the army itself was his real university. His promotion was phenomenal, and he had a high reputation as administrator as well as strategist. Before the war he filled many administrative posts with brilliant success. Perhaps his most effective work was done in Formosa, where he handled very difficult problems in an extremely able way, put down the outlaws with whom Formosa was infested, and set the island on the road to order, peace, and commercial advance. After this achievement he was made Vice-Chief of the General Staff, and it was in this capacity that he is supposed to have planned in detail the strategy later put into actual operation. After the war broke out Yamagata remained in Tokyo as Chief of the General Staff, and Kodama after a few months went to the scene of hostilities as Oyama's Chief of Staff. After the war he was made Chief of the General Staff, in which office he is to be succeeded by General Oku. "When you have seen Kodama," said a military expert, "you have seen the brains of the Japanese army."

❀

Organized Labor in Politics

The American Federation of Labor issues an appeal calling on the labor unions to go into politics. The appeal specifies no objects to be secured. Its somewhat vaguely stated principles may be summarized as follows: Labor cannot secure its legal rights without political organization. This American history demonstrates. Congress has paid scant attention to the demands of labor even when recommended by Presidential Messages. Congressmen, "in their frenzied rush after the almighty dollar, have been indifferent or hostile to the rights of man." The Federation therefore appeals to the American people to demonstrate their determination that this Republic shall be for the people, not for the almighty dollar. For this purpose all labor unions are invited to (1) defeat all Congressional candidates who have been indifferent or hostile to labor legislation; (2) to nominate independent candidates wherever both the political parties have ignored the demands of the labor unions; (3) to support Congressmen and State legislators, whatever party they belong to, if they have upheld those demands. To make this movement effective, it "must not degenerate into a scramble for office;" and "the utmost care should be taken to nominate union men whose known intelligence, honesty, and faithfulness are conspicuous." A special committee of three has been appointed to organize and carry on the campaign. The incident which has immediately caused this movement, and the hope which sustains it, is indicated by the following sentences: "In the last British elections fifty-four trade-unionists were elected to Parliament. If the British workmen, with their limited franchise, accomplished so much by their united action, what may we in the United States not do with universal suffrage?"

❀

Prospects of its Success

The writers of this appeal appear not to be aware that the success of the labor movement in England was due to the fact that it was more than a labor movement; it was a phase of the greater Liberal movement and an adjunct to it. Said Mr. Robert Donald, the editor of the London "Daily Chronicle," in The Outlook for May 26, 1906 (page 208): "There were only a few cases of Liberal and Labor candidates contesting the same constituency, so that the Labor representatives were returned largely by Liberal votes." If the labor unions

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

desire to secure certain definite legislation, there is one way and only one way in which they can do so; that is, by persuading their fellow-citizens who do not belong to labor unions of the justice of such legislation and co-operating with them to secure it. For this purpose they must unite either with the Bryan wing of the Democratic party or the Roosevelt wing of the Republican party, or possibly in some places with one, in other places with the other. A Labor party organized to secure labor legislation will accomplish nothing. For American history makes it very clear that class organizations to secure class legislation are always a failure. The mere suspicion of a political organization in the Roman Catholic Church to secure legislation favorable to that Church has created a revolt within as well as without the Church. A Protestant anti-Catholic party has been more than once attempted and has always ended in failure. The Native-American party, whose motto was "America for Americans," exercised but a very temporary influence on American politics. So long as capitalistic organizations worked secretly they accomplished something; but the well-grounded suspicion that the railways were working against railway rate regulation, the packers against Governmental inspection, and certain of the manufacturers against the Pure Food Law, were among the most potent of the influences securing the passage of those measures. "He that hath ears to hear, let him hear." But if the labor unions will use their organizations in harmony with their fellow-citizens to promote the general welfare and give impulse and direction to the great industrial democratic movement of our time, their going into politics may well be welcomed both as a healthful counteraction of capitalistic influences and as a conservative influence on labor organizations. For the habit of limiting their demands on legislative bodies to such as they can make appear to their fellow-citizens to be just will induce the habit of a similar moderation of their demands in industrial action, and by that moderation both workingmen and the country at large would profit.

Mayor Johnson and the Traction Companies

The alleged disregard of a court injunction by Mayor Johnson last week calls attention to the municipal ownership movement in the city of Cleveland. For years the Cleveland Electric Railway, as the only company in the city, has had a monopoly of the service. According to a decree of the United States Circuit Court, one of its franchises has expired, many of them fall in in less than two years from now, and the balance have from five to eight years to run. Since 1898 an unceasing effort has been made by the city to secure a reduction in the rate of fare, but ordinances for reduction of fare have been made ineffective by continuous and prolonged injunction suits. Mayor Johnson has always favored municipal ownership, but repeated efforts have failed to secure for the cities from the Legislature the right to own or operate street railway lines. Mayor Johnson then conceived a way to secure substantial municipal ownership through the lease of a new road, known as the Forest City Railway, to a holding company, known as the Municipal Traction Company, which has but five stockholders and a nominal capital of $10,000. The Forest City Railway Company, which owns the road and holds the franchises, is capitalized for $50,000 a mile, and the Municipal Traction Company under its lease agrees to pay a rental equal to six per cent. upon this capitalization; cannot water the stock; is prohibited from issuing any bonds; and agrees to turn over its property to the city at any time the Legislature may permit and the Council so determine. One of the franchises granted the Forest City Railway Company, known as the Rhodes Avenue franchise, passed over a street upon which the Cleveland Electric Railway Company had a single track. On June 11 the City Council ordered the latter company to move this track in order to make way for the laying of an additional track by the Forest City Railway, as it had a right to do under its reserved powers of control. The ordinance also instructed the Mayor to remove the tracks if the railway company ignored the order. For six weeks the railway company paid no attention

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to the resolution of the Council. On the morning of July 25, Mayor Johnson ordered the city employees to tear up the tracks and move them to one side of the road. This was done, and before noon of that day a quarter of a mile of single track had been torn up by the city. As soon as the Cleveland Electric learned of this fact, they secured a restraining order from the court directing the Mayor to desist from tearing up the tracks. It was served on the Mayor after all of the tracks had been torn from the street, but before the street had been replaced in passable condition. The order was ignored by the Mayor to the extent that was necessary to make the highway again passable, although the order was apparently defective in that the papers served gave no indication of what the restraining order related to. In the afternoon of the same day, the attorneys for the railway cited the Mayor for contempt of the court's order, which hearing was set for the morning of July 26. On the latter date the Mayor appeared in court, and on the application of his attorneys the matter was continued to Tuesday, July 31, for the purpose of hearing the entire matter. The published defense of Mayor Johnson is that the railway was violating the city's ordinance in not removing its tracks; that it was his duty to enforce the laws which the railway company was violating; and that as Mayor of the city his obligation to the people was superior to any *ex parte* order of the court. In addition to this, on the preliminary hearing, the assertion of the city attorneys was that the restraining order had been obtained by fraud on the court through misrepresentation of the facts; that the papers served upon the Mayor were so indefinite that they gave no indication whatever of their purpose; and that the work which was done subsequent to the service of the order was such only as was necessary to replace the roadway in order to make it passable to traffic.

❀

The South and Immigration

Some of the Southern States, notably Louisiana and South Carolina, are taking steps for systematic efforts toward securing immigrants. This situation, in face of the fact that immigrants came to this country last year a million strong, requires explanation, which, it must be confessed, is not altogether easy. Just why only an almost negligible proportion of the million immigrants who sought our shores last year went to the South, while the great body of them drifted to the big cities in the North and the remainder of them were scattered over a half-dozen of the more populous Northern States, requires many factors to its explanation. The South, however, by the action of several of its States, seems to think that this drift of immigration to the North may be, in part at least, diverted to the South. To that end Southern States are establishing bureaus and agencies abroad in the countries from which the most desirable immigrants come. Heretofore such efforts as have been made by way of influencing the tide of immigration have been put forth after the immigrants reached our shores, with their minds definitely made up as to their destination. Under such circumstances the immigrant not unnaturally looked with suspicion upon persons who endeavored to persuade him to go South. By sending agents abroad and by placing before intending immigrants the advantages the South offers, it is believed that not only can more desirable immigrants be secured, but also that the drift of such intending citizens can be established toward that land of opportunity. This policy also is to be applied in the North and even among industrious and well-to-do but ambitious farmers who, it is thought, may be induced to seek new homes and fortunes in the Southland. The peculiarity of this new movement is that the South is looking for immigrants only among nations and classes which it deems desirable and suitable for its own development. Of course the leaders in this movement recognize that a successful and well-pleased immigrant becomes in turn the most successful of immigration agents, and hence every effort will be made to secure employment for those who come. In the North, where the flood of immigration has become alarming in its proportions, the Southern idea of selection may seem quixotic, but whether it is

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

or not must be left to the practical test of results. The North, for its part, will gladly welcome the diversion of even a part of the inflowing tide as a relief to its own congestion, while in the South there are empires that only await a population to develop their resources. Undoubtedly the negro is a great factor in determining immigration. The incoming foreigner probably feels that he does not care to compete with negro labor, and hence makes his home in the North. On the other hand, when immigrants begin to settle in the South in considerable numbers, their competition will greatly change the conditions under which the negroes may now work. The soil in many counties in Virginia and some other Southern States is going out of cultivation through lack of labor. The question of reinforcing the supply of labor in great agricultural and growing manufacturing industries in the South is, therefore, a serious one. In the course of time there is no question that the South, and especially the great and as yet undeveloped Southwest, will have the enormous population its climate and natural advantages entitle it to; and it may be that that time will be perceptibly hastened by the new methods of inducing immigration, and especially by the new view the South is now taking of that subject.

❀

Russell Sage's Estate

Russell Sage died last week, leaving an estate estimated at a hundred millions of dollars. Like many another American, he knew how to accumulate money but not how to distribute it, and at his death wisely left substantially the whole of his fortune to his widow, who has the reputation, among those who know her, of being at once charitable in her sympathies and wise in her judgments. Despite bequests of $25,000 to each of his nephews and nieces, it is announced, apparently with authority, that one or more of them intends to commence proceedings to set aside the will. It is difficult to guess what ground can be found for this proceeding. It can hardly be claimed either that the testator was of unsound mind, or that he was unduly influenced by his wife, or that he had not both a legal and a moral right to leave his estate to her. The public will generally suspect that the real ground is a hope that Mrs. Sage will think it is cheaper to buy off the contestants than to hire a lawyer to fight them off. If so, we trust they will be disappointed; for in such a suit Mrs. Sage will be fighting for her husband's rights no less than for her own. As the law stands, the courts must take cognizance of any suit, however groundless, brought by any relative, however distant, to set aside any will, however sound. The result is that any large estate is liable to be attacked in the courts, and the surrogates' courts are haunted by coffin-chasers as the hospitals are haunted by ambulance-chasers—lawyers quite ready to bring wholly causeless suits on promise of a share in the proceeds. A very simple and wholly just change in the law would put an end to these unjustifiable lawsuits. Cousins and nephews have no right to the property of the deceased, certainly none which the law should recognize. The law should provide, as it does now, for those who were in his lifetime dependent upon the deceased—his wife, his children, and his parents; but collateral relatives have no just claim and should have no legal claim. A simple provision that if one dies without parents, wife, or children, and without a will, or leaving a will which is set aside, the property shall revert to the State, would end most of the unseemly litigation over fresh-made graves; and there is far more reason for turning the property over to the State, to which the deceased owed much, than for turning it over to distant collateral relatives to whom he owed nothing.

❀

Church and State in America

That religious organizations are not independent of the law, that, while the courts will not pass upon theological or ecclesiastical questions, they will safeguard the property rights and will adjudge the ethical principles involved in such organizations, has received a new illustration in the decision of Judge Landis, of the United States Dis-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

trict Court, in the legal proceedings which have grown out of the controversy between Mr. Dowie and his fellow-members in the so-called Zion Church. Mr. Dowie's claim of private ownership in the church property is set aside as wholly untenable. He is held to be a trustee of the property for the benefit of the Zion Church, and the court has appointed a receiver to take charge of the property pending the selection of a new trustee. The court also denies the right of Dowie to appoint his successor, and refuses to continue in charge of the property Alexander Granger, who is one of the overseers and was urged for appointment by his associates. The court cites the oath taken by Mr. Granger, and, we judge, by all the overseers, by which he recognized John Alexander Dowie as "General Overseer in his threefold prophetic office," and promised "to obey all rightful orders issued by him, and that all family ties and obligations and all relation to all human government shall be held subordinate to this vow." The court refuses to appoint a man who thus promises "to abandon his family and betray his country." In lieu thereof, it orders an election to be held in September for a General Overseer, at which all male and female members of the Church shall be entitled to vote, and it directs a special edition of the organ of the Church to be gotten out at once, containing the decision of the court in full, and sent to all who are now regularly receiving it. The principles of this decision are far-reaching. They involve the doctrine that all ecclesiastical obligations, like those incurred in secular organizations, are subject to the laws of the land, and that the courts will not recognize, still less sanction and enforce, any oath which puts an obligation to an organization, political, industrial, or religious, above the obligations of loyalty to the Nation and its laws.

❀

The Pilgrim Tercentenary

As we go to press the tercentenary of the First Church of Plymouth, Massachusetts, is being fittingly celebrated. There are two churches in Plymouth, the Orthodox and the Unitarian, each of which claims to be the lineal descendant of the first Pilgrim church in New England. It is the Unitarian Church, whose legal right to the title is unquestionable, which is celebrating this anniversary. In 1606 a small body of earnest religious men joined themselves into a church in the fellowship of the Gospel in Scrooby, England. Two years later the major part of this congregation, fleeing from persecution in England, found freedom and sympathy in Holland, and twelve years later crossed the ocean to secure better opportunity for the realization of their ideals in the newly discovered continent of America. The church services in Plymouth were held for over twenty years in the common house or court built in 1622; the first meeting-house was not erected until 1648. The one Pilgrim church, whose bond of union was a covenant, not a creed, served the community adequately for over a century and a half; then took place the division into two churches, owing to the Unitarian controversy which throughout New England arrayed the Congregational churches in two hostile camps. It were well if the two churches in Plymouth could unite on the basis of the covenant of the original church, and so set an example of spiritual union for other communities to follow; but it is probably too early to hope for this. That both Unitarians and Orthodox are true descendants of the Pilgrims is not to be doubted. The spirit of the Plymouth colony is not confined within any denomination. The Pilgrims were interpreters to the world of religious liberty, and all lovers of religious liberty are their spiritual heirs, whatever their creed may be. Liberty America has secured for herself, and by her influence is imparting to others. But the Christian Church has much yet to learn and still more to do to inspire the American Nation with that religious spirit without which liberty can be neither a safe nor a permanent possession. The names of the speakers announced, among them the Governor of Massachusetts, the Hon. John D. Long, the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, and Professor E. C. Moore of Harvard, give a reasonable assurance that the celebration will be prophetic as well as historical.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

An Interdenominational College

The issue between the denominational and the secular college has been hotly contested, especially in the Western States; a third alternative is now proposed in the plan to make of Pomona College in Southern California an interdenominational institution. This college has had good success under Congregational auspices. It is now proposed to unite in its support three denominations, the Congregational, the Christian, and the Baptist. The movement apparently has the cordial support of the leaders in all three denominations in Southern California. Though doubtless there are some who still cling to the desirability of separate denominational institutions, and though some jealousies will have to be overcome and many difficulties will have to be met in working out the terms of a practical agreement between the denominations, there appears to be little serious opposition to the plan, and good hope of its accomplishment. The Baptists, the Christians, and the Congregationalists have about ten thousand adherents each in Southern California; they are all animated by the evangelical spirit and possess the evangelical faith; and they all believe in the liberty of the individual church. There is therefore very little real reason why they should not unite in educational work, and such union would give to their one college practically three times the support, both in men and in money, which either could obtain in an institution exclusively denominational. This experiment will be watched with interest; and if it succeeds, Pomona College may find itself a pioneer in a new movement to secure a higher education that shall be distinctly religious without being narrowly sectarian.

❀

Rowing for Fun

Most of the members of the Harvard University crew sailed for England last week. The rest will join these later. They will row the Cambridge crew on the Thames course on September 15. Although Cambridge beat Oxford this year and Harvard beat Yale, the race between Cambridge and Harvard is not for the purpose of deciding any championship. In this country Cornell has as much right as any to whatever satisfaction the title of champion may bring. The men of the Harvard crew are therefore not seeking a title; they are going to row just for fun. Having "shown four miles of rudder to the crack New Haven crew," they want to measure their strength and skill alongside the men who showed their worth in the Oxford-Cambridge race. The idea that college men should engage in athletics for the mere fun of it is, in some quarters, regarded as almost treason. Athletic teams are regarded as the defenders of college trophies, the winners of prestige for their universities, warriors whose motives are supposed to be patriotic. They enter the fray with the same burden upon them which Nelson put upon his sailors: the happiness of thousands is in their hands—or perhaps their legs. It is a notable occurrence, therefore, when a crew of college men plan a race for the mere sport of it. The Harvard crew are relieved of a heavy burden; they have no responsibilities except such as rest on all gentlemen. They are actually free to enjoy their trip even if they are beaten. So, since they go under these conditions, The Outlook may, without suspicion of disloyalty, wish that the best crew may win.

❀

The End of the Russian Duma

It was clearly apparent, more than a month ago, that the Czar would shortly be compelled, by the irresistible logic of events, either to surrender a part of his power, or to disperse, by force, the representative assembly which insisted upon sharing that power. There was no middle course, nor was there any possibility of evading or changing the issue. The reforms upon which the Duma insisted—responsibility of the Ministers to the people, compulsory expropriation of private lands with compensation to the owners, abrogation of martial law in time of peace, political amnesty, and the abolition of the death penalty—were all regarded by the Czar and his reaction-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ary advisers not only as dangerous in themselves, but as doubly dangerous in their bearing upon the principle of autocracy. Recognition of the right of the Duma to demand such reforms would be equivalent to a surrender of the autocratic power which the so-called "Fundamental Laws" were designed to establish and protect. Essentially and in principle, therefore, the conflict between the Czar and the Duma was a struggle for effective administrative control. The monarch claimed absolute supremacy over the people and their representatives, regardless of the matter at issue, while the Duma declared that in order to carry into effect the intentions of the Czar, as expressed in the manifesto of October 30, 1905, it must have some real power over the Ministers and their subordinates, and some independent discretion and competency in the selection of means for the accomplishment of the desired ends. Upon this question of administrative control the sovereign and the assembly came to a deadlock. Neither side would give way, and, at first, neither dared resort to extreme measures.

Meanwhile, the freedom of speech allowed in the Duma, the strongly anti-Government spirit shown by a majority of its members, and the wide publicity given to its debates by the press of the Empire, made it a great national organ of revolutionary propaganda. Millions of peasants, in all parts of the country, watched the struggle for "land and liberty" with eager interest, and were enlightened as well as encouraged by the published reports of the Duma's proceedings. Hundreds of telegrams, addresses, and resolutions of approval or sympathy poured into the Tauride Palace from village communes, from peasant mass-meetings, and from municipal, professional, and civic organizations of all sorts, and with them were intermingled complaints of bureaucratic oppression, statistics of administrative arrest, letters from untried political offenders in prison or in exile, accounts of desperate "hunger strikes," and appeals for justice, for investigation, for help, or for redress of intolerable grievances, from all classes of the people and from all parts of the Empire. These telegrams, addresses, and appeals were fully quoted in the debates of the Duma, or published in its proceedings, and were then distributed, by hundreds of newspapers, throughout the country; so that, for the first time in Russian history, the common people everywhere were made acquainted with what was happening everywhere. As a result of this sudden accession of knowledge, Russia "found herself"—to use Kipling's expression—and the great, inert mass of the population awoke to something like national self-consciousness. Six weeks ago a liberal writer in the St. Petersburg journal "Nasha shizn" said jubilantly: "One-third of the people understand the situation already. Give us two months more and we'll enlighten the other two-thirds." It is not an overstatement, perhaps, to say that the Duma has done more for the political education of the Russian peasants in ten weeks than two or three hundred isolated and unorganized groups of liberals and revolutionists had been able to accomplish in half a century.

A national propaganda of this kind, with the Duma behind it, was sure, sooner or later, not only to unify and consolidate the people in their opposition to the existing bureaucratic régime, but to undermine the loyalty of the troops upon whose bayonets and machine-guns the whole governmental framework rests. If allowed to continue, it would inevitably lead to revolution, and would deprive the bureaucracy, moreover, of the army—the only weapon that it had left. When, therefore, the Czar, under short-sighted and evil advice, decided not to surrender any of his Imperial prerogatives and not to give the people any independent power, the forcible suppression of the Duma became an absolute and imperative necessity. It was fast becoming a dangerous menace, not only to the autocracy, but to a monarchical government in any form whatever. On the 21st of July the Duma was dissolved by order of the Czar, and the Tauride Palace was surrounded by troops in order to prevent the representatives of the people from reassembling. One hundred and eighty-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

six of them took refuge in Finland, and attempted to hold a meeting in the Belvedere Hotel at Viborg; but troops were immediately sent to disperse them, and they had time only to draft and adopt a short address to the Russian people. This address held the Government responsible for the failure to agree upon any law distributing land to the peasants, declared that irresponsible Ministers had infringed the laws with impunity, and pointed out that now Russia must remain without popular representation for seven months at a most critical time, while the Government would in these seven months attempt to obtain "a pliable, subservient Duma," and if it failed in this, would, it was asserted, convoke no new Duma. The address urged all citizens to refuse to aid the Government by paying taxes or by giving military service. The broad ground was taken that "the Government has without the assent of the popular representatives no right to collect taxes from the people nor to summon the people to military service." "Do not," says the appeal, "give a kopek to the throne or a soldier to the army." This, it may be noted, was precisely the plan of campaign recommended by Count Leo Tolstoy more than twenty years ago. It was wholly impracticable then, because there was no possibility of getting concerted action by a sufficiently large body of people; but it might possibly succeed now. The Duma, moreover, attacks the Government at the weakest point in its defenses by giving notice that loans contracted hereafter, without the consent and sanction of the people's representatives, will be repudiated when the nation finally gets control of its own destinies. This declaration by a body which, although dispersed, is undoubtedly competent to express the national will and purpose, must discourage foreign investment in Russian Government bonds, and make the raising of money for current expenses increasingly difficult.

With the dissolution of the Duma the Russian revolutionary struggle enters upon its second phase—that of irrepressible conflict. The opponents of the Government, no longer held in check by the hope of attaining their ends peacefully, will meet forcible repression with forcible resistance, and there will be disorder, rebellion, and fighting in all parts of the Empire. If the peasants rise in masses, as it is quite possible that they will, and if any considerable part of the army joins them, the struggle may take the form of civil war; but it seems more likely that there will be a great increase in agrarian disturbances, a renewal of the political strikes which recently paralyzed the business of the Empire, and a revival of terrorism on a scale of unprecedented magnitude. Only one thing can be regarded as certain, and that is that the people will not tamely submit. It was hard enough to control the malcontents even when there seemed to be a prospect of sweeping reforms. The records of the Russian Ministry of the Interior show that there were 18,000 political offenders in provincial prisons on the day when the Duma assembled, and that in the first month thereafter 997 were exiled, 223 of them to Siberia. This is at the rate of 12,000 exiles a year. In a speech in opposition to capital punishment, Representative Kuzmin Karavaiyef told the Duma, on the 16th of last May, that the Government had put to death 600 persons—mostly politicals—in the preceding five months. All these arrests, banishments, and executions took place after the Czar issued his famous liberal manifesto of October 30, 1905, guaranteeing freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, and inviolability of personal rights. If the Government found it necessary to imprison 18,000 persons, exile 997, and put 600 to death, while preparations for a national assembly were in progress, or while that assembly was actually in session, we may imagine what its task will be when the people learn that the Duma has been forcibly dispersed and that there is no longer any prospect of radical reform. The prisons of the Empire will not be large enough to hold the active enemies of the Czar, much less the millions who will give them encouragement and aid.

So far as one can judge at a distance, Russia is about to enter upon a period of disorder, turmoil, and bloodshed. If the army can be trusted to fire on the people, and if the Czar and his advisers

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

have courage and nerve enough to imprison, exile, and hang strikers, rioters, revolutionists, and liberals by the ten thousand, the bureaucracy may succeed in crushing its enemies, as it has crushed them before; but it can save itself only for a time. When the revolutionary spirit pervades the whole army, as it inevitably must, the last prop of autocratic power will fall, and Nicholas II. will have occasion bitterly to regret that he did not make terms with the representatives of the people when he had the chance. Already a large part of the army is disaffected, and particularly that part which has seen active service in the Far East. Revolting troops held possession of Vladivostok for a week or two, and attempted to establish, on the coast of the Pacific, a "Republic of the Maritime Provinces;" while four-fifths of the Russian prisoners in Japan—50,000 officers and men at least—became revolutionists while in captivity, and were singing revolutionary songs and parading with red flags in their camps long before they were released and sent back to Russia. Such indications ought to be the handwriting on the wall to a discerning and reflective monarch; but Nicholas II. seems to be incapable of reflection, if not of perception, and in dealing with matters of State he yields to the influence that happens, for the time, to be most powerful. Just now, at Peterhof, the bureaucratic wind blows hardest, and the flexible monarch bends away from the people and dissolves the Duma. Sometime in the near future a great hurricane will come up from the steppes and uproot him altogether.

❀

Can Self-Consciousness Be Cured?

A correspondent asks if there is any cure for self-consciousness, and if so, what it is.

There is a cure for self-consciousness. A vast number of sufferers from this well-nigh universal disease have cured themselves, not by taking special remedies, but by what the intelligent physicians of the day call a habit of life; for the remedial processes tend more and more, in the light of larger experience and a fuller knowledge, away from medicine and toward sound and wholesome habits and ways of living. There is no specific for self-consciousness. There are quack remedies advertised as sure cures, as in the case of every other disease, but they are all attempts to profit by the credulity and ignorance of well-meaning men and women. There is no short cut to freedom from self-consciousness, although many have been advertised, as short cuts to skill in all vocations, to culture and character, are constantly advertised. It may be laid down as a rule to which there are no exceptions that there are no short cuts to any of those moral, intellectual, artistic, or social acquirements or qualities which can come only as the result of processes of growth. A great many people are praying for the finest results of experience without serving the necessary apprenticeship. Mr. Beecher once illustrated this kind of prayer and the shortsightedness of people who indulge in it by saying that a woman prays for patience, and, when the Lord sends her a green Irish servant, does not recognize the answer to her prayer!

There are few diseases so widely prevalent as morbid self-consciousness, the habit of thinking of one's self unduly in the wrong places and at the wrong times. Our daily life is saturated with it; a great deal of brilliant literature is vitiated by it; in painting, sculpture, and art its presence is revealed. There are whole schools of writers whose artistic achievement and vision of life are radically limited by it. It is the cause of more misunderstanding and unhappiness than perhaps any other single thing except a positive departure from moral rectitude. It is particularly the bane of youth, for youth has its own misery, though many grown people are in the habit of speaking of it as the Golden Age, without anxiety, without a pang. As a matter of fact, to the imaginative and sensitive, youth is both a peculiarly happy and a peculiarly painful period, and the pain comes largely from self-consciousness, from the spiritual awkwardness which keeps one in the way when one is very eager to get out of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

it. An awkward boy never knows what to do with his hands and feet, and the most sympathetic and tactful woman cannot help him very much. She can train him out of it, but she cannot lift him out of it. A self-conscious person is always getting in his own way as well as in the way of other people. There are men and women so abnormally and morbidly sensitive that it is impossible to make any general comment or criticism of character without hurting their feelings. Nobody can escape wounding them, because they project their feelings everywhere. Some one said of Oliver Goldsmith that he was so egotistical that it was impossible to praise the dancing of a monkey without giving him pain; he would instantly infer that the speaker was reflecting on his own dancing!

The cure for self-consciousness is to get away from one's self, not by running into retreats or burying one's self in monasteries, but by getting out of individual experience into general experience; or, as Dr. Hale has said, by looking out and not in. Sydney Smith was once asked to suggest a cure for self-consciousness, and the witty and wise preacher gave two very practical suggestions, which may be briefly summarized:

"You are not of the least consequence; nobody is looking at you; nobody is thinking of you: make yourself comfortable." There is great good sense in this suggestion interpreted in the spirit in which it was made. The self-conscious person always feels that everybody is looking at him, everybody thinking about him, that he is the focus of all attention, and that he is being subjected to a minute and unsparing scrutiny with an enormous magnifying-glass. As a matter of fact, very few persons are of sufficient importance to command general attention. The great majority of men and women awaken interest in their fellows only when they contribute something to the pleasure and happiness of their fellows. A morbid person cannot contribute to others; he is so intent on himself that it is impossible for him to give himself to others, for giving involves unconsciousness. A morbid man must cultivate the art, therefore, of regarding himself as so entirely an average person that he can pass in and out without attracting any attention, and make himself perfectly comfortable because nobody is looking at him.

"Accept yourself as you are." Self-consciousness does not necessarily mean over-valuation of self; it is often entirely distinct from conceit. Many persons are made self-conscious by an acute perception of their own limitations and shortcomings. They form the habit of measuring themselves against persons whom they suppose to be more gifted. This is likely to be the failing of most high-minded young men and women. It is an amiable failing, but a disastrous one. To do one's best work and to be one's best self involves the quiet but final acceptance of such tools as have been put into one's hands and such materials as lie about one. To be happy and useful and to contribute to the joy of life one must take up the work at hand and do it as best he may, without envy, jealousy, or strife. This great and fundamental truth has never been more effectively taught or more beautifully illustrated than by Emerson, whose doctrine of self-reliance belongs especially to the period of youth, and whose great personal charm came largely from his unconsciousness of himself. He regarded himself as a messenger and interpreter, and he subordinated himself to his message, to the truth committed to him to be put in speech. To make one's self the servant of a truth is to forget one's self in the discharge of a noble function; to care supremely for one's fellows is to lose sight of one's self in a passion for service. This is what Dr. Hale meant when he said, "Look out and not in, and lend a hand."

To recognize the fact that we have our own career to make, and that we are units in a countless host who have their careers to make; to accept such gifts of character, temperament, personality, and place as are committed to us; to make the best preparation we can for all tasks, duties, and opportunities; to think more of our work than of our skill, more of our friends than of ourselves, more of our opportunities than of our talents, more of the richness of life than of our

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

individual achievement—this is the habit of mind which brings one at last into that happy condition of unconsciousness which is one of the great ends of education, one of the highest stages of growth.

❀

The Spectator

The problem of the worker in the wheat harvest of the great plains has always interested the Spectator, and an opportunity to meet the actual field hands as they gathered the sheaves on an expansive Western farm was appreciated. Early in the visit came a disillusion of the theory that experience as a harvester is a vacation or an outing. It is a very practical and businesslike proceeding; the poetry exists largely in the minds of those who would not know wheat from rye. "It's pretty hard work," remarked a student of an Indiana college, who was with the followers of a self-binder on its twentieth round of a two-hundred-acre field. "I never was so tired as that first night out here. I thought I could stand anything, but this was different. Why, I was too tired to eat for three days, and nearly fainted one morning about eleven o'clock—and I am on the football team too," laughing.

❀

What should one expect but hard work when wages climb up and up to $2 and $2.50 a day, with help scarce at that? "If we do not have a thousand harvesters, a hundred thousand acres of wheat will go to waste," telegraphed one county to the State labor bureau. The farmers stood at the depots and waited for the freight trains, hoping that some laborers would appear. When they did come, how they made them toil! "It is all we have for our year's work," explained a bronzed plainsman. "We must save this crop or have little to show for labor during the whole year. I know it is hard on the boys who have been in school, but not all of them are of that kind. Plenty of the harvesters are tough enough to stand anything, and they will not hurt themselves. I only wish I could make them work as hard as I do." He spoke truly—he worked harder than any of the men. He was up at four o'clock in the morning, and did not go to bed until eleven. His wife and two daughters cooked for fifteen men, and there were no gas ranges or electric apparatus to reduce the heat. The cooking was done on a cast-iron stove with coal. No harvester in the field worked as hard as did those three women.

❀

Another thing: A great deal of misapprehension exists regarding the kind of men making up the list of workers. Not by any means are all the harvesters sleek, well-groomed college boys. Some of them are, to be sure. In the party the Spectator met there was even a young German professor who had left his good clothes at the State Capitol and donned overalls and red shirt in order to study the farm labor problem in America. But half of the followers of the reaper on that farm were common laborers of the hardest-working type—coal miners from Missouri, railway track hands from Iowa, quarrymen from Indiana, and unclassified wanderers from nowhere. They did what they had to do, then rested. They had no artistic appreciation of the far-reaching leagues of shining straw, nor did they sympathize with the farmer in his eagerness to secure his one crop of the year. They grumbled when the dinner-bell was slow in its message, and they threatened to leave because the sleeping accommodations were inadequate. The average harvester of the West is a very businesslike person, with little respect for the rights of his employers. While he belongs to no union, he has a leverage through the necessities of the time—all the wheat of a given section must be cut and stacked within two weeks—and upon this vantage-ground he bases his demands. Thoroughly understanding the conditions, it is little wonder that he is able to secure high wages and be independent in his attitude toward the employers.

❀

"Raising wheat is no easy task," remarked the farmer. "It seems to the outsider that we have nothing to do but cut the golden grain and take in the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

checks. That is the least of the wheat-raiser's transactions. One year I had five hundred acres of as beautiful wheat as ever lay out of doors; it stood breast-high, and it seemed good for forty bushels to the acre—that meant to me a profit of seven thousand dollars. I had the teams and harvest hands engaged, and expected to begin cutting on Monday. On Friday afternoon there came out of the northwest a greenish-gray cloud. Following a heavy rain, the hail fell. In ten minutes the wheat was flattened to six inches from the ground. We cut a little of it for hay; the remainder rotted on the ground. The mortgage on the farm was foreclosed, and I hired out by the day to support my family. Do you wonder that the wheat farmer is not boastful of his crop until he has it in the granary?" The story was told simply, frankly. It was the experience that comes in some degree to more than one Western farmer, and so courageous is he that seldom does he deplore his fate. Rather he grits his teeth and tries it again, as had my host, and finally wins.

❀

It was likewise something of a disappointment to find that the itinerant workers were not saving their earnings as carefully as one might expect. They bought themselves sundry wearables and eatables and drinkables at the little prairie village, and as their earning-time was short—not to exceed a month—the net proceeds after paying their fare were not large. Of course many paid no fare, having stolen rides on freight trains to save that expense. It was also plain that the attractive idea of "following the harvest" from Oklahoma to North Dakota, advancing northward day by day as the wheat ripened, is likewise an illusion. Few harvesters do that; they move generally on lines of latitude; by the time their work in the community where they have begun laboring is finished, they drift back eastward. The railways are generally east and west lines, not north and south, and this has its influence in determining the routes of the army of harvesters.

❀

Threshing follows the cutting of the grain. The smoke of the traction engine—that automobile of the plains—succeeds the clatter of the self-binder. The wheat harvest is picturesque, beautiful. The waving golden reaches thrill the onlooker; the glory of the yellow acres, fruitful of blessings for the people of the plains, is inspiring. Even with its illusions dispelled and its actual relations to labor understood, the prairie's harvest is a most interesting economic operation, one of the Nation's most valuable undertakings.

CHRIST'S SECRET OF HAPPINESS

III.—THE BLESSEDNESS OF THE POOR

BY LYMAN ABBOTT

Blessed be ye poor: for yours is the kingdom of God.—Luke vi. 20.
Blessed are the poor in spirit: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.—Matt. v. 3.

WHAT does Jesus mean by the kingdom of heaven? I recur to Paul's definition: The kingdom of God is righteousness and peace and joy in a holy spirit.[1] What does Jesus mean by "poor" or "poor in spirit"? The opposite of high-spirited. The poor are dependent; the poor in spirit are those who recognize that they are dependent upon others and specifically upon God. The ancients glorified the high-spirited, independent, self-willed, assertive character. These were the crown-winners, the rulers, the kings of the earth. Jesus, who delights in paradoxes, says, No! The humble, the lowly-minded, the consciously dependent, are the truly happy. These are the true crown-winners. To them belongs the kingdom of God. For they are the ones most easily and naturally dominated by the spirit of rectitude and good

[1] The definite article is lacking in the original: the meaning is a spirit consecrated to God and living in fellowship with him.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

will and filled with the joy of consecrated service.

Self-will recognizes no other will. It acknowledges allegiance to no higher authority. It demands all and submits in nothing. Humility recognizes the will of Another as its law; it says with the Master, Lo, I come to do thy will, O God! It allies itself with God by submitting its will to God. Thus to humility, righteousness—that is, the recognition of a superior will and obedience to a higher law—becomes easy, simple, natural. Thus this first gift of God to his heirs on earth, the gift of righteousness, humility eagerly welcomes.

Self-will asserts its superiority. It will brook no superior; it is impatient of all contradiction. It challenges all other wills and lives ever with its sword unsheathed. Humility sees reason in the opinions of others, has interest in their interests, seeks their co-operation in its enterprises, and offers its co-operation in theirs. Thus this second gift of God to his heirs on earth, the gift of peace, humility gladly welcomes and sedulously cultivates.

Self-will is self-centered and self-seeking. It is neither willing to stoop to serve nor to stoop to receive service; it will neither wash another's feet nor allow another to wash its own. For it prides itself upon its independence, and is alike irritated whether it fails to possess or whether it is dependent on another for its coveted possession. Self-will and joy never dwell in the same heart. Humility is alike glad to serve and to be served. It can never be humiliated, because it is already humility. If it is prosperous, it is doubly happy because it has wherewith it can bestow. If it has no prosperity, it is happy because it rejoices in the prosperity of others. Thus this third gift of God to his heirs on earth, the gift of joy, humility, all unconscious of its coronation, accepts, and as unconsciously bestows on all around.

Three messengers bearing gifts from the Father come to earth: the gifts of righteous obedience to law, peace and good will toward men, joy in a consecrated, godly life. Self-will locks and bolts the door against them all. Humility opens the door to righteousness, and peace and joy follow in the train.

History interprets and confirms this truth. Says W. E. H. Lecky: "The habit of obedience was no new thing in the world, but the disposition of humility was pre-eminently and almost exclusively a Christian virtue. . . . The gentler virtues—benevolence and amiability—may, and in an advanced civilization often do, subsist in natures that are completely devoid of humility; but, on the other hand, it is scarcely possible for a nature to be pervaded by a deep sentiment of humility without this sentiment exercising a softening influence over the whole character. To transform a fierce, warlike nature into a character of a gentle type, the first essential is to awaken this feeling."

Self-will is the spirit of autocracy: it demands the submission of others. Humility is the inspiration of democracy: it recognizes and respects the rights, the liberties, the opinions of others. Self-will is the inciter of war; it will have submission at whatever cost of blood and tears. Humility is the brooder of peace; it substitutes persuasion for force; the invitation, Let us reason together, for the challenge, Let us fight together. Self-will is the parent of social wretchedness; it seeks only its own. Humility is the cultivator of a harvest of universal welfare, for it seeks not only its own welfare but the welfare of others.

The spirit of arrogance and self-will, calling itself by the boasted title of independence, breeds lawlessness, war, and sorrow. The spirit of mutual respect and mutual dependence—that is, of humility—brings righteousness, peace, and happiness to him who possesses it, to the home in which he lives, and to the community which he blesses by his presence.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RUSSIAN CRISIS

BY ALEXANDER PETRUNKÉVITCH

Special interest attaches to this article from the fact that the author is the son of Ivan Petrunkévitch, who was described by Mr. Kennan two weeks ago in The Outlook in an article entitled "A Veteran Leader of the Russian Liberals." Mr. Kennan characterized him also as "an economic leader, a champion of the people, and a fearless and determined opponent of bureaucratic oppression, corruption, and injustice." If the Constitutional Democrats could have obtained political ascendency, and have brought about the appointment of a Ministry responsible to the Duma, Mr. Petrunkévitch would have been their choice as Premier. We may add that Mr. Alexander Petrunkévitch, the author of this article, several years ago gave up an instructorship in a Russian university because of the unjust treatment of the students by the Government, and has since resided in America. His opportunities for knowing intimately the state of affairs in Russia are unusual.—THE EDITORS.

THE Russian Duma has been dissolved by the Czar. The deputies fled to Finland, assembled in Viborg, and drafted a proclamation to the people, although, according to law, they are no longer deputies. Every one asks with amazement, What now? Through what new horrors and what trials must the great nation pass which looked upon the Duma and its work as the last hope for the creation of a healthy and peaceful new era of life? Who will get the upper hand in the struggle: the Czar with his servant-advisers, the Ministers, backed by the army; the liberal but peaceful leaders striving for a representative government; or the people in the frenzy of suppressed passion which is suddenly set free? Even for a Russian, even for men who live and work at the present crisis in Russia, it is extremely difficult to form a clear idea of the future, which is concealed by a dim cloud. We know that the dissolution of the Parliament came unexpectedly even to its own members. How much more difficult must it be for a foreigner to see clearly in all this chaos of events and conditions!

It would be foolish to attempt anything like a prophecy. Yet, if we could gain insight into the causes of the present crisis and the goal toward which each party is tending, we could also form an opinion as to the possible stages of the struggle in coming years.

Russia is very different from France as it was before the great Revolution, although both countries show, doubtless, very striking similarities in conditions and events, as striking in some cases as if we had an exact repetition before us. Thus the disaster on the coronation day of the present Czar in Moscow in 1896 and the convocation of the Duma in 1906 happened to be on the same month and date as the corresponding events in France. But the similarity of external events ought not to lead us to the conclusion that history will be repeated in every particular. Besides, the fact that the people of Russia are uneducated and impoverished and are on the verge of starvation, and that they are dissatisfied with the Government, as the people of France were, is not sufficient to show why the conflict has reached the stage in which it is at present, whether it was a natural development of events lying beyond human control, whether bloodshed and the reign of terror will also be a necessary stage in Russia, or may be averted by cautious and moderate yet firm leadership, or how deep the changes will be, if changes shall come. Human actions, those of whole peoples as well as of private individuals, are not mere necessary effects of circumstance, but have root in the strife of the human soul for ideals. To attempt to explain the former without a comprehension of the latter would be short-sighted and futile.

Like every other country of the old continent, Russia has several classes of people, differing from each other in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

number, history, education, habits, and conditions of life. By far the largest class, that of the peasants, is as old as the country itself, and was originally relatively free. They could work on their own farms, or on those of larger landowners. They could go from place to place, even from one dukedom to another. Their dependence upon the reigning dukes was limited to a yearly payment, leaving them in other respects as free as was imaginable in those dark times. But from the end of the sixteenth century the peasants were gradually deprived of all freedom and were finally made perfect slaves by the successors of Peter the Great, especially by Catharine II. In this state of slavery, in which their condition was worse than that of domestic animals, they lingered until the liberal reforms of the sixties. They had never forgotten their dream of freedom, but when this dream was finally realized, they had but a crippled freedom, one that in any other country would be considered the worst slavery, for it left them nearly landless, without means even of self-support. But even this freedom was gradually deemed to be dangerous, and they were little by little deprived of it during the reign of Alexander III. The peculiar method of taxation, especially designed to fall with its full burden upon the peasants as the largest class, has ruined them utterly, particularly in the last few years. The passport system, collective landownership, their absolute dependence upon local authorities, closed for them the doors to prosperity and to any personal enterprise. Why should one be surprised, then, that their chief craving is for more land, independence as regards local, petty autocrats, and freedom for enterprise? Why should one be surprised at the many peasant uprisings throughout the nineteenth century and at the incendiarism and pillaging of our day?

The Church and the merchants were always privileged classes, the former not taxed at all, rich in land, money, and jewels, and always an obedient servant of the Government, assuming the rôle of spy and not seldom also that of jailer and torturer. Both classes date as far back as the ninth century. Their aim was prosperity; and they naturally were reactionary at the beginning of the revolution. The nobility or landowning class is much younger, although many of its families are direct descendants of the petty kings and dukes of olden days, and of their courtiers and chief warriors. During the process of the centralization of power in the hands of the Dukes of Moscow, later the Czars of Russia, the latter thought it advisable to send the conquered dukes with their followers away from Moscow, at the same time endowing them with estates and serfs in distant places. This was a shrewd and far-sighted policy, aiming to accomplish at once two things: to lessen the danger arising from their ambitions and desire for revenge, and to form a bulwark against foreign invasion by checking the yearly migrations of peasants. The nobility is the privileged class par excellence, from which the members of the Government itself are chiefly recruited. Having been deprived of their slaves and of a part of their estates by the reforms of Alexander II., they have longed since then for their lost riches acquired by the hard work of strange hands. Being in the majority of cases "absentee landlords," they oppressed and estranged the peasants. But they were also for a long time the only educated people, and this is the reason why they could and did number among their ranks not only reactionaries, supporting the Government and oppressing the people in pursuit of their own prosperity, but also liberal men, who purposed good to the peasants, and who would willingly accept any personal sacrifice for the cause of freedom. Finally, the youngest class, dating little more than one century back, but already strong and growing every day in importance, is that of the workmen. A little more educated than the peasants, from whom they are recruited, but underpaid and overworked, always "in the wrong" in any struggle with their employers, their hope is the hope of all workmen of the world, their ideal is Socialism.

Not taking into account all the smaller factions into which the chief parties of the first Duma resolved themselves, let us see now what these parties are and what classes in general they represent,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

They are (1) The Moderates, with Count Heiden and others, representing those of the nobility who were originally reactionary, but became finally aware in the latest years of the imminent danger of a revolution. They are still loyal to their Emperor, but see the necessity for some kind of reforms. (2) The Constitutional Democrats, called in Russia the "Cadets," an abbreviation taken from the initial letters. They represent the liberal nobility, and were the strongest party in the Duma. They want a constitutional monarchy combined with far-going reforms. They see the necessity for agrarian readjustment, but abhor bloodshed, and try to avoid it by working as much as possible with the Government. (3) The Social Democrats, representing the labor party. (4) The Social Revolutionists, with a programme Socialistic in many respects and revolutionary as to means, finding many followers among peasants. Finally (5) the peasants themselves.

However bad the elections were, the Duma consisted of representatives of the people, and they tried to do their best to pacify the country and to secure a parliamentary régime. They are now no longer deputies; or if they consider themselves to be such, then they form of necessity a revolutionary parliament, as was the case in the Long Parliament in England and the États Généraux in France after the attempt to close them, which called forth the celebrated words of Mirabeau. Did the representatives really not want to work peacefully with the Government, as is asserted in the manifesto closing the Duma, or was such work actually impossible?

Indeed, it is strange to think of all that the Government *did* while the Parliament *deliberated*. It continued to suppress newspapers, to throw people into prisons without any trial, to institute massacres of the Jews, to butcher peasants and workmen. Before me is a number of the Russian daily newspaper "Our Life" (Nasha shizn), published in St. Petersburg by Professor L. B. Chodsky. It is the number of July 6, new style. In the sitting of the Duma of the day before, Deputy Sedelnikov tells how he was beaten by the police. On the 4th of July he went out of his house to see what the cries of "Hurrah" meant. "When I went out of my door, a party of policemen armed with rifles passed me. I went behind them to see what was going on and how the disorder would be quelled. I saw the following: The policemen going along the street were jumping up and trying to reach with their bayonets the people who were looking at them out of the windows. (This Deputy Mokrunov, who was also an eyewitness, can confirm.) There were few people in the park; they were making no demonstration and consisted chiefly of children, nurses, girls, and women, as this is a park especially frequented by children. Seeing the police, they all ran in a panic in all directions. This, I think, ought to have satisfied the police; but they were in too combative a mood; they caught those running away and beat them. I followed them and watched."

Further, the deputy goes on to tell how the police thought that he looked suspicious and asked who he was. He told them. They asked what he had in his pocket. He said it was a revolver (he used to carry a revolver after having received four anonymous letters containing threats to kill him). The police took the revolver from him and then suddenly began to beat him on the face, breast, and back with the butts of their rifles. A passing student, Mr. Petrenko, stopped them, telling them that it was a member of the Duma whom they were beating, to which the police officers answered that the victim was here not in his capacity as a member of the Duma, but as a private person, and must go to the police court.

In the same number of "Our Life" is an appeal for help in behalf of political prisoners, written by the vice-president of the Duma, Mr. N. A. Gredeskul. In this appeal he quotes a letter from a political exile in the district of Tobolsk, Siberia. The following lines from it may be interesting to Americans: "The condition of the exiles is indeed horrible. The great majority of them are peasants and workmen, and the Government allows them only one ruble and fifty kopeks (75 cents) a month for mainte-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

nance (the nobles receive six rubles a month), or five kopeks a day (two and a half cents). In the majority of cases they have not money enough even for a room, and there is absolutely no work in prospect. From all villages where political exiles are stationed there come cries against the hunger and horrible need which reign there. There have even been petitions from exiles asking to be put again into prison to avoid death from starvation."

Such is, then, the care for the public weal, such are the actions of the Government which accuses the Duma of revolutionary tendencies and pretends to have done all in its power to work in accord with it! They are still the same men who undid the reforms of Alexander II., and oppressed Russia under Alexander III.; who butchered the Jews with Plehve; who covered with shame the Russian arms in Manchuria; who ordered children to be shot from trees and laughed at the cries of the mothers; who lied to each other, to the Czar, to the people, and to the world. They do not see the depth of the abyss toward which they are pushing the people, and do not care for anything in the world but their own power and gain and petty jealousies. And they are the masters to-day!

The Duma is no more. The English Premier exclaimed in vain at the Interparliamentary meeting: "La Duma est morte! Vive la Duma!" There will be no more Duma, although it is promised by the Czar. If a body shall meet on March 5, 1907, the date fixed by the manifesto, it will be either not a representative body at all, or it will be a revolutionary constituent assembly. Too many times have the Russians been lulled by the old song of a future paradise and deceived by their Government. Too often has their dream been interrupted by the cries of people mercilessly "pacified" with the point of the bayonet, by the tears of the mothers whose children are killed in the streets or rot in prisons. There is a limit to any patience, and however strong the Government is with its millions of soldiers, it cannot efface "the touch of the vanished hand," and cannot drown in the din of drums "the sound of the voice that is still." Oh, if a single great nation should disregard for a moment the old diplomatic foolery and through a representative body acknowledge the dispersed Duma to be the only true Government of Russia! But such action would involve international complications, which every country now fears, and the struggle will have to be ended by those who first shed their blood for the cause of freedom, by the people themselves. *Væ victis!*

DE PROFUNDIS

BY KARL JUNKER

Out of the Deep, O loving Lord,
These depths of loneliness,
Of self despised and life abhorred,
I send my choking cry abroad
In bitterest distress.

I ask not that Thy pitying hand
Should touch me where I lie,
And lift me midst the holy band
That in eternal glory stand
At Thy right hand on high.

I ask not for the seat of grace
My sins have lost for me;
Nor that from out my tear-stained face
Forgiving words should smooth the trace
Of burning infamy.

Not for the priesthood's sacred sign,
Nor for the scholar's fame;
Not for the simplest household shrine,
A happy woman's love benign,
Or child to bear my name.

Only a hand my hand to grasp,
A cheek against my cheek;
A stronger arm with steady clasp
To lift my head and ease my gasp
These only, Lord, I seek.

One kindly voice, one friendly breast
Whereon I might me lay;
Then silent in Thy depths to rest
Until beyond the last wave's crest
Shall break the latest day.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN ENGLAND

BY CLIFFORD WEBSTER BARNES

From time to time The Outlook has reported the progress of the struggle in England over the Education Bill. In particular the issue for April 28 contained an editorial summary of its provisions. Questions lying close to the foundations of popular rights are involved in this controversy, as well as questions relating to elementary considerations of the function of government. The bill has now reached a stage in Parliament when a restatement of the issue is timely. We here print such a restatement from the point of view of an American who has been observing the struggle near by. As formerly President of Illinois College, for a year Secretary of the Religious Education Association, and now Special Commissioner of the Association to investigate moral and religious instruction in the schools of Europe, Mr. Barnes is exceptionally qualified to obtain and interpret the facts.—THE EDITORS.

IF England had desired to give absolute proof that battle by the ballot, and not conflict by the sword, was her unchanging method for the settlement of political issues, she could have found no better means than the new Education Bill. Never since the time of Cromwell and the Stuarts has the religious passion of this people flamed out more fiercely, or the path of a new Government been rendered more difficult. The Education Bill now before the Houses of Parliament seems to be an honest attempt to arrive at a just and lasting settlement of the religious problem in elementary schools, but the nature of its reception may be judged somewhat from the following quotations. From lords and bishops:

A bill of pure robbery and confiscation.

It imposes religious tyranny.

A greater act of injustice cannot be imagined.

With God's help we may prevent the confiscation of all that for which we have fought during the last hundred years.

Your tea, your sugar, your tobacco, your beer, and your income are to be taxed that the children of the Church may be robbed of their Church education.

From the late Prime Minister and members of his Cabinet:

Can you imagine an outrage more atrocious?

The Government have the deliberate intention of crushing the Church of England.

It is a violation of the canons of eternal justice.

If this bill passes, rural England will become a howling wilderness.

It has lit a flame of indignation from one end of England to another, and will light the fires of religious bitterness in every parish throughout the Kingdom.

From the Catholics:

The passing of the bill would drive Catholics into war.

In fighting for religious education Catholics are fighting for their very lives.

From the "Times," voicing the old-established dailies of London:

It is a bill to force the country into a period of religious war.

From certain Nonconformist leaders:

The concessions in the bill are an outrage. They will lead us back into blank sectarianism.

They stagger under the weight of their own absurdity.

If passed, passive resisters will continue, the only difference being that a Liberal Government whom they put into power would send them to prison.

To properly appreciate the full measure of this resistance one must remember that with the united opposition of the House of Lords the greatest social force in England is arrayed against the bill; that the bishops virtually control thousands of the clergy, over 14,000 schools, and more than twice that number of teachers; that the Irish party is entirely Catholic and will never vote against the Church; and that the extreme Nonconformists are not idle agitators, but leaders in the pulpit, at the bar, and in business life, who have by thousands, in the past four years, enrolled themselves under the banner of passive resistance and unflinchingly suffered fine and imprisonment rather than pay for religious in-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

struction to which they were conscientiously opposed.

Judging this fiercely maligned bill from the unprejudiced standpoint of an outsider, there seems much to admire and little to criticise when all the circumstances are fully considered. It may fairly be said that the Balfour Government was turned out of office because, by the Act of 1902, it placed upon the country the maintenance of the denominational schools, and yet gave their control into the hands of the Church. There is a general agreement, therefore, that the overwhelming majority which swept the new Government into power determined that the following principles should be enacted into law:

1. Unification of the public school system.

2. Complete local control where public funds are received.

3. Abolition of religious tests for teachers.

The new bill by its first clause has virtually met these three requirements. It makes it impossible for the State, hereafter, to recognize or provide for any school unless it comes under the absolute control of the local authority; and as church boards are thus supplanted, religious tests for teachers need no longer be feared. In later clauses, also, special safeguards are arranged to protect the teachers from this sort of test. If the bill, after providing the necessary machinery with which to carry out its first clause, went no further, the extreme Nonconformist would undoubtedly have given it most hearty support, and the wrath of the Church party might possibly have been no greater. But love for fair play has prevailed in the Cabinet, and the Liberal Government has proved its right to the title by introducing, in clauses 2, 3, and 4, special provisions for leasing the denominational schools and for permitting their owners to give the religious instruction distinctive of the church to which they belong. The wisdom and justice of this act will be better understood if one briefly reviews what the churches have done for education in England. From the time of Alfred the Great to the present they have been without question the chief educational force in the country. Up to 1839 the State paid nothing in support of the schools which were liberally scattered throughout the land, and not until 1870 was there a single school building owned by other than a religious body. About 1839, however, the State began to realize something of its duty towards the young, and offered to assist the churches by a small amount in building new schools. Later on the Government gave still further encouragement along this line, promising pound for pound up to any amount which might otherwise be raised for educational purposes. Thus pushed and stimulated, the Church of England alone has gradually come to possess over 14,000 schools, many large training colleges, and a vast general equipment which may be valued in round numbers at forty million pounds, and which requires for its maintenance a sum so large that it has become "an intolerable burden." Despite the increasing generosity of the State, this burden has been steadily growing by reason of certain acts of the State itself. In the first place, it was found, in 1870, that the rapid development of commercial centers was making it impossible for the religious bodies adequately to supply the educational demand. It was therefore enacted that local authorities, as they saw fit, might build and maintain board schools at the expense of the State. Although at first local authorities availed themselves of this privilege with great reluctance, in recent years they have done so with eagerness, and these fine new structures, equipped with all the latest paraphernalia, and often planted by necessity near the Church schools, have drawn away from the latter many of their best-paying pupils, and reduced the enrollment, on the basis of which their Government grant was awarded. In the second place, the liberal treatment which the State has given to its teachers has raised the salary scale of the entire profession, and the cost of school maintenance has by so much been increased. In the third place, as the new schools set a high standard, both of instruction and of sanitation, the State, by degrees, has come to demand as much from all schools receiving Government aid, thus entailing an enormous

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

expenditure where old buildings and slovenly methods were in vogue. Some idea of the burden involved in all this may be gained from the statement that the Church of England has spent on her schools an average of one million pounds per year since 1902, although by the act of that year she was freed from all financial obligations excepting the repair of her buildings. In the face of this splendid record of generosity and self-sacrifice even a Nonconformist government—the strongest since the days of the Commonwealth—may well grant favors of an exceptional character to the religious bodies which demand them.

The bill, therefore, makes the following concessions:

1. For the purpose of continuing any existing voluntary school it permits the local authority, on some arrangement being made with the owners, to take over such school, provided it is structurally fit. The State will then pay the entire cost of maintenance, keep the property in good repair, and use it only between the hours of 9 A.M. and 4 P.M., from Monday to Friday inclusive. At all other times the owners are privileged to do with it as they see fit. On two mornings of the week, between 9 and 9.45, the religious teaching peculiar to the denomination owning the property may be given, but children whose parents do not wish such teaching are to be excused during that time.

2. In urban areas where there is a population of five thousand or over, a Church school may remain as denominational as at present, the distinctive dogmas of the Church being taught as much as may be desired, provided the parents of four-fifths of the children vote in favor of this arrangement, and provided, also, that there are accommodations in some neighboring school for those whose parents prefer undenominational instruction. In every case that portion of the religious teaching which is distinctively denominational must be paid for by the church giving it. Statistics show that by this concession one hundred per cent. of the Jewish schools will be able to preserve their denominational character, seventy-five per cent. of the Catholic schools, fifty per cent. of the Wesleyan, and twenty-five per cent. of the Church of England. By the previous concession, of course, all the remaining schools of the various denominations will be able to give their distinctive theological teaching on two mornings of each week.

But this denominational instruction is not the only religious education which the schools will provide. By the bill of 1870 local authorities were permitted to introduce a kind of simple Bible teaching which has been nicknamed, from the author of the act, "Cowper-Templeism." It consists of Bible lessons covering the Old and New Testaments, arranged according to some well-planned syllabus, the majority of these being modeled after that of the London County Council. The exercise opens with prayer and a hymn, after which the children tell the Bible story of the day and are assisted by the teacher to draw from it some suitable moral lesson, but no creed or religious formulary distinctive of any denomination can be used. This teaching must b given in the first hour of the morning, between 9 and 9.45, and any child may be excused from attendance upon the request of its parent. It is a significant fact that the Nonconformists of 1870 were unanimously opposed to the Cowper-Temple clause, and that it was put through only by the strong and united effort of the bishops. Now it is the Nonconformists who, to a man, favor this kind of instruction, while some at least of the bishops, in their eagerness to preserve denominationalism, go so far as to say "this teaching undermines the foundations of Christianity." But there are printed records which confute such foolish statements, and at one time or another most of the leading Churchmen of England have spoken enthusiastically of this undenominational religion. It will suffice to quote the words of the Archbishop of Canterbury:

> To declare it to be impossible profitably to convey to the minds of little children the sacred lessons of Holy Scripture given in story, precept, psalm, and parable, and above all in the life and works of our Lord, unaccompanied for the moment by Church doctrine of a distinctive sort—to declare that this is impossible, it seems to me, is to contradict the simple experience of a thousand

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Christian homes. It seems to me almost inconceivable how any Christian man who knows the facts can speak of the religious teaching as at present given under the London County Council as worthless because it is undenominational. It is simply trifling with this great subject to ignore that such instruction lays the foundation upon which the ampler teaching of the Christian faith can be securely built.

This simple teaching of the fundamentals of Christianity is now universal in the board schools, and will be introduced into all those that are taken over by the new bill, unless special Church restrictions prevent.

It is as yet too early to say what treatment the House of Lords will give this first important measure of the new Government. If one were to judge by the public statements which many of their leaders have been making recently, the bill will first be trampled under foot and then thrown out; but it is probable that a wiser course will be pursued. Already some leading papers are warning the Upper House to be cautious, some are uttering the direst threats if lasting opposition is shown, and, what is still more significant, several of the most respected and influential of the lords themselves have entered a protest against the violent utterances of their fellow-peers, and have pointed out the necessity of yielding to the will of the people.

Despite the storm and fury of Anglican opposition and extreme Nonconformist criticism, the bill has won for itself the support of that great bulk of the population which calls itself moderate. Bishops and canons are among this number, and are saying such things as:

> I hope the Church will throw her weight into the scale of such common religious teaching as is practicable, although it may not be all she would desire.

Some of the lords are among this number, and express their feelings in these words:

> The cry of the bishops is insincere and dishonest.

And, finally, the great Liberal party is among this number, voicing its support with no uncertain sound as time after time it comes from the lobby, a majority two hundred strong. The underlying principles of the Education Bill are but natural corollaries of the nation's Magna Charta, and in the path of their ultimate triumph whatever offers stubborn resistance will surely be crushed or hurled aside, though as deeply intrenched in ancient privilege as the very House of Lords.

THE CAUSES OF JUVENILE CRIME

BY MYRON E. ADAMS

Head Resident West Side Neighborhood House, New York

THE delinquent child has always been a problem. The parent in the home and the teacher in the school have often tried in vain to fathom the causes of the child's offenses, and the courts and officers of the law have frequently acknowledged that their methods were wholly inadequate to deal with the steady growth of juvenile delinquency. They were compelled either to treat the child with reckless severity in punishment for his misdoing and as a warning to his fellows, or to display such leniency and laxity as to produce an utter disregard for the law. There seemed to be no alternative, and so it almost inevitably followed that between the upper millstone of severity and the lower millstone of misguided leniency the child was exploited for the want of some effective remedy.

It is perfectly natural that those who escape discipline through such a system should have little or no respect either for existing laws or for those who are intrusted with their execution. It might be expected that the fertile field of youth would produce, under these circumstances, a harvest of lawless citizens, for those who best understand the criminal movements of history are agreed that there was never a more direct and constant relation between crime in general and juvenile crime than in those days when the criminal tendency in the child was allowed to go without regulation or

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

restriction; and many of those who have journeyed from the irresponsible days of youth to manhood and womanhood have pointed to these days as the starting-point in a criminal career.

The first anti-social acts of the child are not hard to understand. The lack of responsibility, the blind obedience to impulse, the disregard of personal property, are the frequent concomitants of childhood. They are mischievous and impulsive rather than actually vicious. Even in adult life the persistency of early impulses is felt, and the steady struggle against them has always played an important part in the formation of individual character. Those who are aware of their youthful shortcomings, and who possess large sympathy and boundless charity for childhood's misdemeanors, should feel that there is grave danger to the growing life if the crimes of childhood are persisted in without any preventive or constructive force to change the direction of the child's activity. Facts seem to substantiate the contention that the early acts of offenders of the law, which were done frequently without any criminal intent, were stimulated by bad environment and exaggerated by the unretarded growth of evil impulses until they predisposed them to a career in which crime should play an important part.

Previous to the establishment of the juvenile probation court system no large or comprehensive view of the amount or character of juvenile crime could be obtained. Data offered by the records of commitments and the unsatisfactory reports of the police were the only means of studying the subject, and these were partial and incomplete. The police considered extreme cases which called for drastic and summary treatment, but neglected the much larger number where the child was fast preparing for a life of dependency and crime.

With the establishment of the juvenile courts and the installation of the probation system a new era in the study of juvenile crime has been initiated. The child is no longer neglected for lack of some intelligent method of treatment. Every child who is brought to the court receives investigation, and the court has become a clearing-house for the prevention of crime. The officer not only sees the child in the court, but meets him in the child's natural atmosphere, the home, school, and street. His investigations have brought him into touch with all the elements hostile to the natural, social, and moral development of the child. From these investigations there are certain deductions which group themselves naturally into two divisions, the causes of juvenile crime and the most effective means for their extermination.

The causes of juvenile crime are numerous, intricate, and complex. In no case can a categorical assertion that any single cause determined an act or a series of acts be positively proved, but in the repetition of causes there are certain ones which assert themselves with great frequency, and it is fair to claim that these are the chief social factors in the performance of criminal acts. As a result of this constant repetition, we can with some degree of accuracy form an estimate of the social phenomena which so largely determine character. Approaching the subject from this side, we find that the causes of juvenile delinquency which are repeated with greatest frequency are:

1. Lack of proper home restraint and training.
2. The habit of truancy.
3. Lack of proper outlet for normal physical activities.
4. Social training in disregard for law and order.

The lack of proper home restraint and training is proved to be the cause of such a large proportion of juvenile delinquency that it can easily be placed as one of the leading causes. It is the boy or girl whose environment and education do not provide an opportunity or an inspiration for a radical change who becomes a victim of this infection.

The child from a home where restraint is little known, where improvidence, immorality, selfishness, and the lack of self-control are constantly displayed on the part of the parents, soon finds that his value in the family is determined by his ability to add to the family daily support.

In the city of Buffalo almost any morning the Polish mother, with a group of children about her, may be seen starting

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

for the railroad yards. There her oldest boy climbs on to the moving trains, and throws off coal or lumber while she and the younger children gather up the plunder, the mother little thinking of the career she is planning for those who so willingly do the service. With her ignorance of law and customs it is almost impossible for her to understand fully the result of this training, and it is only when the crime is brought to her own home, and her child steals from the family coffers, that she begins to realize the harm.

The Italian peasant, more familiar with the hills of Sicily than with the noisy streets of the New World, is surprised at the money-earning capacity of his child. He does not count the evil done, but blandly regards only the child's earnings. He makes the most of the opportunity to increase the income by forcing the child out upon the street early and late, where the young and receptive mind assimilates all the street's evil. Soon the child gets to know more than the parents, and finally discredits and deserts them.

In the home of the immigrant we find frequent occurrence of these conditions. The same results are produced under different circumstances, where, through ignorance or neglect, the parent has secured no proper control over the child.

The homes where this occurs with greatest frequency may be divided into three classes—the home of inherent poverty, the home of accidental destitution, and the home of immoral or criminal tendency.

The control of the child is most complex in the home of inherent poverty. The child frequently follows the parents in the shiftlessness of character, and soon exhibits a lack of those elements of ambition which are so necessary to stir him to a higher method of living. Among the poorest, children multiply in such numbers that family life may become a struggle for mere existence. The father, often incapable of sustained or lucrative effort, poorly provides for the support of the child, and at every possible opportunity shifts the responsibility to the mother. The mother, constantly in demand for the care of infant children, soon loses the natural motherly anxiety for the older ones, or is compelled, if necessary, to throw them largely upon their own responsibility. The child has in consequence little restraint or home training. Wandering the streets by day and night, he becomes familiar with the looseness and irregularity of the city's most undesirable life. Often when not able to add directly to the support of the family he is compelled to do so indirectly by adding to the store of provisions.

A mother in a city district known for its destitution told a settlement worker, who objected to the truancy and laziness of her children, that they brought more provisions and coal from a neighboring railroad yard than they could possibly earn by ordinary labor. When the children who have been licensed to steal with impunity, and have done so largely through unselfish motives, turn upon their own home, the crisis comes. The parents at last rebel and demand their immediate conviction and imprisonment. The blame is placed upon the child for being lawless and ungovernable, but examination of the home often shows that the child has had his way prepared for him.

The home of accidental destitution, so common to our city life, often carries with it certain safeguards of virility, of ambition, of hope, foreign to the home of inherited poverty. In this home as in few others, the boy or girl learns at a very early age lessons of self-control, of industry, and of duty. Individual cases of success come so frequently to our notice that we may draw the general conclusion that it is possible to develop the finest and strongest lives under this condition.

Sometimes, however, in spite of the best efforts, the continuous strain of misfortune dims the moral sense; the struggle for life within the limits of the new order seems futile. The parent banishes one hope after another with a sigh, and last of all the hope for the child. At such times the girl is subject to a continuous round of temptations little understood by the world outside the city wilderness. The boy, if he is not an ascetic, finds most of his companions

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

among those whose standards of living are far below his own, and who all too often draw him down to their level. These are some of the tests which are applied to the child who finds his conditions changed by circumstances over which he has no control.

The home of immoral or criminal tendency continues to be, as it always has been, one of the chief recruiting-grounds for the ranks of juvenile crime. The impressions on the child from physical inheritance and the influence of evil domestic example are direct and enduring. All too often the child mirrors the crimes of the parent, and later attempts to surround him with forces that would tend to counteract early experiences are frequently in vain. There can be no doubt that the parents in such a home may have a love for their child which is strong and enduring. The expression of responsibility, however, is inadequate and fruitless as far as it relates to the training of the child, and the constant example of crime and immorality presented to the child at the most plastic period of his life can have but one result.

Another cause that works with woeful certainty is the habit of truancy. The school must at least complete the training of the home, and in some districts it is compelled to supply it. When attendance at school becomes irregular and the street gains control or direction of the child's activities, the break with all that is good in the child's standard of living is close at hand.

If there is any one law that the child learns after his eighth year, it is the compulsory attendance law. He may not enjoy the school; he may prefer to work; but this law always confronts him with its stern demand. It is both plain and insistent, and to disregard it is to discredit all laws, for to many a child it is the sum total of his respect for law and order.

The school adds to the element of discipline which is lacking in the home and in the street. It brings the boy or the girl into contact with others who are aspiring to better themselves and to do something. There is in the school a leveling process, a laying of mind against mind, which means much for the boy in his future efforts. His mind is so much taken up with matters which train in self-control that the recreation from the school hours is more likely to be occupied with those activities that are legitimate and constructive than those that are unlawful.

The truant child, however, begins early to throw off the authority of the school. Irregularities, excused at first by teachers and principals, soon become absences, and he gradually drifts away. The overworked truant officer can follow up only a few of these children at a time, and in those cases where the reported absences are entirely neglected, the child has learned to disregard and eventually to disrespect the law.

The result is that the truant subsequently finds no interest in the school and naturally transfers his real interest to some other pursuit. During the school hours those who would prove the best companions are not to be found on the street, while those who are most shiftless and worthless among the older boys are to be found on the street corners, in the vacant lots or mysterious candy-stores. The truant's interests become common with those of a semi-vagrant class who have been born of similar conditions. Gambling, smoking, dime-novel reading, and lastly the organized depredations of the criminal gangs, are the natural outcome of such companionship. Repeated arrests, with immunity from punishment, have often made of such a boy a hero among his kind, and have secured him the position of a recognized leader.

This defiance of the compulsory school attendance law is the first step in a long line of offenses, the culmination of which is hard to determine. The effect of the breaking down of this authority enters into almost every relation between the boy and society. A probation officer in the city of Chicago, who was familiar with the causes that brought children before the juvenile courts, said of the court in which he worked that almost every case he had had in that court "had its real beginning in truancy."

There is a need outside the home and the school for a place where each normal

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

child may find the opportunity for natural voluntary activity. The playground has always been considered an important source of childhood's strength, and to ignore its value is to place a discount on the most healthy impulse of the child; to disregard its demand is to place a premium upon unnatural and undeveloped childhood.

In the days of the city's youth, when the playground was easily accessible to every growing child, there was little emphasis laid upon its value, but with the changing conditions of city life the opportunity for normal physical expression has seemed to dwindle and disappear. Then its necessity became evident through the disastrous effect upon the child's mental, moral, and physical well-being.

Those who are familiar with the needs of childhood in a congested city district understand that the street becomes the playground of the child. The games to which children are limited are all too often not of the kind to which their more fortunate contemporaries in city or country are accustomed. Even these are carried on with public disapproval and in opposition to local laws.

The time spent in the home, apart from the time required for eating and sleeping, is fatally disproportionate to the time spent upon the street. The parents are, in consequence, not familiar with the doings of their children and the habits that are being formed. These are often bad enough within the limits of their own neighborhood, but when the children are permitted to roam the streets, regardless of the boundaries of their own districts, they easily overstep the few barriers which tolerant public sentiment has established for their safeguarding.

The lack of proper places in which to play has worked sad havoc among the children of the city. It has taken from them their natural and lawful heritage where the activities of the child life may find employment, and has given them nothing in its place. In the city, energy developed by the normal boy is diverted into channels foreign to its original purpose, channels whose tendency toward mischief and eventually toward crime seem to have been disastrous.

A great part of the vice and crime with which the large cities are forced to contend has its starting-point in the idleness which comes after the day's work is over. Children and adults seek recreation in some form, and if recreation is not to be found in one form it can be in another. A kindergarten teacher in a New York settlement discovered one of her six-year-old pupils holding a little kitten under a faucet and gradually drowning it. When asked his reason for doing it, he replied, "I've got to have some fun, haven't I?" While it might not seem difficult to suggest to this child a more agreeable form of amusement, it was very difficult to suggest to him a place to play where his best nature would receive any good impulse.

There is another cause of juvenile crime that works with a certainty that is all but disheartening. It is the social training in disregard for law and order. One peculiarity of childhood is its imitative faculty, the readiness with which it sees and catches up the weaknesses of its elders. The child of the street sees the silent contempt with which his elders treat certain laws, and, unable or unwilling to discriminate, bases his ideas of law and justice upon the most concrete illustrations in the life about him, and upon these ideas he acts.

It is proper that, having suggested some of the chief causes of juvenile crime, there should also be an enumeration of the efforts to counteract the influences which produce it. We destroy a building with dynamite to prevent the spreading of fire, we separate a family to prevent contagion of disease. The necessity of these measures is patent and the reasons are obvious, but it is not so easy to check the beginnings of crime when they are rooted in the weaknesses of the parent, in the unattractive condition of the home, in a hostile atmosphere, rather than in circumstances which can be more easily discovered.

A great deal of the misery in home life can and should be prevented. The means may seem drastic and severe, but a deep sore requires a deep cut, and any evil influence which has worked its way into the family life has struck at the very foundation of character. Sometimes it is necessary to consider the interests of the child whose life is just beginning, rather

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

than of the parent whose day is almost spent, but in any case the conditions surrounding the home life must be improved. Dark hallways, dark living-rooms, poor sewerage, bad air, all these conditions react on the child and are mirrored in his life.

The small part that heredity plays as compared with environment is shown in the fact that there is unanimous consent among those who have to do with the placing out of children that if a child can be established in a good home before he is ten years of age he almost invariably acquires the characteristics of the people among whom he lives.

The laws of the last few years directed along the line of prevention have been numerous and positive. The child labor laws, which prevent the exploitation and provide for the education of the child, may seem at times to have worked a hardship to the family, but they have invariably stood for the best interests of the child. Tenement-house laws, demanding better housing conditions; more effective sanitary laws, requiring the examination and improvement of the home; health laws which secure proper care for the incapacitated—all these have tended toward the diminution of juvenile crime, for back of all there has been a social conscience which has not merely expressed itself in laws, but has made its demands an education for those who were partly responsible for crime's existence.

Outside of law the constructive efforts have been still more direct and continually on the increase. The work done to render the school more attractive is one of great importance in congested city districts where school-houses have been opened at all times for those who needed recreational as well as educational advantages. Playgrounds and parks, giving an opportunity for the expression of legitimate activities, have almost revolutionized certain districts. Settlement clubs and church clubs have exercised a constructive influence little understood by the general public.

With society at large, however, lies the making or the marring of the child. The laws which are flagrantly violated in our city streets are a more direct education in law to the child than the reading of the Constitution in the public schools. We are teaching the child to be a law-abiding citizen when we show him a society that respects laws and convince him that laws are the expression of the best moral sense of the community in which he lives.

IMPRESSIONS OF A CARELESS TRAVELER

EDUCATION IN PORTO RICO

WHETHER the education of the common people should be carried on by the State, or by the Church, or by the State and Church combined, is one of the burning questions of the day, outside of the United States. In Italy the establishment and maintenance of a public school system free from Church control is one of the grievances of the Papacy against the State. In France the question whether the Church or the State shall control the educational system has brought France to the verge of a political revolution, though recent elections justify Mr. Hamerton's declaration thirty-odd years ago that the peasant *men* in France were opposed to clerical control. In England the attempt of the Church to regain control of the schools, which were slipping out of its hands, was probably the cause of the Tory defeat and the Liberal victory in the last election, though whether the Liberal party can carry through Parliament the present bill for separating the schools from all Church control is still problematical. In the English West Indies the attempt is still made, in all of them I think, to maintain a partnership between Church and State in education, by giving State

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

aid to parochial schools. The argument for such a partnership is put with great effectiveness by Charles Kingsley in "At Last." Charles Kingsley was Protestant of the Protestants; but he had imagination, and he succeeds in putting himself in the place of the Roman Catholic priest, and presents the Roman Catholic argument for the State-aided parochial school in Trinidad much better than most priests could do it.

"I am not," he says, "likely, I presume, to be suspected of any leaning toward Romanism. But I think a Roman Catholic priest would have a right to a fair and respectful hearing if he said: 'You have set these people free, without letting them go through that intermediate state of feudalism by which, and by which alone, the white races of Europe were educated into freedom. I do not blame you. You could do no more. But will you hinder their passing through that process of religious education by which, and by which alone, the white races of Europe were educated up to something like obedience and virtue and purity? These things, you know, we teach in the interest of the State, as well as of the negro; and if we should ask the State for aid in order that we may teach them, over and above a little reading and writing—which will not be taught save by us, for we only shall be listened to—are we asking too much, or anything which the State will not be wise in granting us? As for our peculiar creed, with its vivid appeals to the senses, is it not a question whether the utterly imaginative and illogical negro can be taught the facts of Christianity, or indeed any religion at all, save through his senses? Is it not a question whether we do not, on the whole, give him a juster and clearer notion of the very truths which you hold in common with us than an average Protestant missionary does?'"

That was written in 1871. The partnership experiment has been tried, I think, in all the English West Indies for at least thirty-five years. What the statistics as to illiteracy are I do not know; but I am quite sure that the results in real education, that is, in human development, are not encouraging, as compared, for example, with the results in human development of the African race produced by a public school system in almost every section of the Southern States, and this in spite of poor teachers and short school hours due to the poverty of the people. Passing by what our driver called a "college" in Nassau, I jumped out of the vehicle and went in. The room was empty but for one young man who was carrying on some after-school study. He told me that it was a high school (Wesleyan, I think he said) in which men were fitted for college. Those that desired to go to college went to England. How fine the education may have been I do not know; but in its generally unkempt, ill-equipped, and bare look the school-room would compare unfavorably with any primary school I have ever seen in the Southern States. In Jamaica, while I was there, the partnership arrangement recommended by Mr. Kingsley was undergoing readjustment. The Protestant Episcopal archbishop of Jamaica had, with a very catholic spirit, gotten together representatives of all the Protestant churches and brought them to agree upon a catechism to be taught in the elementary day schools. It was very simple and as undenominational as a catechism which assumed the spiritual authority and the evangelical interpretation of the Bible well could be. But the Roman Catholic Church demanded that if this catechism was to be used by authority in the public schools, their own catechism should be used by authority in the elementary schools which were under the direction of the Roman Catholic Church but largely supported by the State. To this, of course, some Protestants vigorously objected; and so the whole battle was on again between ecclesiastical and secular education, with what ultimate result I cannot tell, if indeed there is as yet or is to be any ultimate result.

America cuts the Gordian knot by dissolving all partnership between Church and State. It gives to the State the entire control of public education, takes away from it all catechetical religious in-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

struction, and for the moral training of the pupils depends wholly on the moral character and incidental influence of the teachers. On this subject I am a thoroughgoing American. I do not believe that any compromise between ecclesiastical education and State education is possible. Ecclesiastical education teaches children to accept truth on authority. State education teaches children to search for truth for themselves. The secularist condemns ecclesiastical teaching because it makes men and women intellectually timid and morally and politically subservient to leaders; ecclesiastics object to State education because it makes men and women intellectually skeptical and aggressively independent. No power can marry these two educational forces; and no power can prevent them, if married, from getting a divorce on the ground of incompatibility of temper. Some personal comparison of the public schools in the United States, wholly supported and wholly controlled by the State, with the parochial schools in England, partly supported by the State and wholly controlled by the Church, has convinced me that the public school furnishes not only the better intellectual education but also the better moral training; and that we are to look for the development of our boys and girls in "obedience and virtue and purity," not to some compromise or partnership between the State and the Church, but to constantly improved moral standards for our teachers and their constantly enlarged liberty to exercise their influence freely over the lives of their pupils. This paragraph seemed necessary in order that the reader might, in reading my account of the public schools in Porto Rico, make due allowance for my "point of view." It is that of a thorough and enthusiastic believer in the American public school system.

When our forces occupied Porto Rico in 1898, there was not in the island anything worthy to be called a public school system. It is said that there was not a single building which had been constructed for school purposes. The census of the succeeding year showed that only fifteen per cent. of the population over the age of ten years could read and write. The army did not wait for civil government, but at once began the organization of temporary schools which were for a time taught by volunteers from the army, as were similar schools in the Philippines. This was a part of the much-criticised military despotism maintained at the beginning of our occupation of our insular possessions. Civil government in Porto Rico was established in May, 1900, and in the following January (1901) a comprehensive school law was enacted. There are now under the direction of the Department of Education over eleven hundred schools in the island, with an average attendance of over forty-five thousand pupils. These schools range from a primary department to a high school, and there is included in the system a normal school for the education of native teachers. There are, of course, Church schools in addition. I have no right to speak for the Roman Catholic archbishop, but it is the general impression that he favors a parochial school system subsidized by the State—in other words, the English method. I have no right to speak for the Protestant Church schools, but in at least one instance which I know, the Protestant pastor would be glad to relinquish his day school as soon as the State is ready to take it. He is carrying it on simply because there are not schools enough for the common people, nor money enough at the disposition of the insular government to furnish all the schools that are needed.

I spent one morning visiting the public schools of San Juan, in the company of the assistant superintendent of education, Mr. E. W. Lord. I do not put a high value on the report of such a visit, and I do not ask my readers to regard it as they might an official report by an educational expert. I can only tell what I saw and heard in answer to direct inquiries. There are no school buildings in San Juan which have been erected for school purposes. Private houses have been taken, and, at the least possible expense for construction, adapted to school purposes. Happily, there were some large houses, occupied, I fancy, by

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Spaniards who had no taste for Porto Rico under American government, which could be adapted fairly well to school purposes. None of them contain any assembly hall in which all the scholars can meet for general exercises; but the rooms are adequate for class and study purposes. The desks are good; the rooms and halls are clean; the children well dressed and happy. As I came out of one of these schools just at recess I saw one evidence that it was truly a common school. While most of the children trooped home, books in hand, there were three carriages drawn up to receive pupils from evidently well-to-do families. At present there are no private schools in Porto Rico for the wealthy and select, at least none that give as good an education as the public schools.

There was but little opportunity to test the real work done in the schools. Our time was too short, and the schools were just closing for the day. Reading in a public school is always perfunctory; but I thought that the one reading I heard was even more perfunctory than usual. I wanted to take the teacher's place and tell the girl to hold up her head and enunciate distinctly; whether she pronounced correctly or not was less material. I suspect that both teacher and pupil were scared by the unusual and unexpected influx of a group of visitors. In all the rooms the writing on the blackboards was notably clear and legible—a model by which I might well have profited; and the arithmetical exercises showed mathematical understanding. I had no opportunity to examine or hear examined any pupils in history or geography. Not only rich and poor but white and black sat side by side in the same school-room. All the exercises were conducted in English; Spanish is used only in the primary grade, and as a sort of bridge over which Porto Ricans who do not know English can pass to the upper grades. A large majority of the teachers are Porto Ricans. I believe all the principals are Americans, and, curiously enough, the Porto Ricans prefer American principals. This may be because no Porto Rican is willing to acknowledge the superiority of another Porto Rican; but I suspect it is because every school is a *quasi* normal school, and the Porto Rican teachers want the benefit of American knowledge of methods. The children are eager to learn, and are reported as quick at learning; and they all wish to know the English language. An excellent feature of the system is the industrial education grafted upon it. I visited the industrial high school of San Juan, one of five on the island, and it seemed to me, in general equipment and in work done, to compare favorably with industrial high schools I had visited in the United States; I do not say it was equal to them, but it was certainly a close second. Woodwork, forging, leather-work, domestic work, cookery, sewing, and embroidery, are among the branches taught. The parents are as yet indifferent if not opposed to industrial education; they have the class feeling against it which is so common even in the United States, as though it were an inferior type of education. But the pupils are eager and interested. Since I have come away I have received from the industrial school I visited a cane composed of five kinds of native wood. It was made by one of the pupils, and it is as artistic a piece of woodwork as one would wish to see. I covet the skill of the boy who made it. The rare ability of Porto Rican women in the needlework art is evidenced by the extraordinarily beautiful "drawn work" displayed in some of the shops. Its beauty appealed to my masculine eye, but my masculine pen refuses to attempt to describe it. Perhaps more important for the future of Porto Rico than the industrial schools for education in hand-work are the fifteen or twenty rural agricultural schools scattered through the island, each with its two or three acres of ground on which the children work for two hours daily under the direction of a teacher. On the whole, it appears to me that educationally Porto Rico is well to the fore. She needs, and I think ought to have, financial aid in the development of her school system. But of that I must speak in a final letter on some general and special needs of this the oldest community and youngest Territory in the United States.

L. A.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EUROPEAN ANARCHY AND AMERICAN DUTY

BY BARON D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, a member of the French Senate, is the President of the society known as the "Conciliation Internationale," organized to bring into closer relations all the nations of the earth, while serving as well the particular interests of each nation—as the society's motto expresses it, "pro patriâ per orbis concordiam." The society includes as directors such well-known men as, from Great Britain, Lords Avebury and Brassey; from Germany, Professors Haeckel, Foerster, and Zorn; from Austria, Count Schönborn; from Italy, Count Nigra and Professor Lombroso; from Holland, former Premier Beaufort; from Russia, Baron de Staal, former President of the Hague Conference, and Professor Frederic de Martens; from Norway, Fridtjof Nansen, the explorer; while from the United States are enrolled President Eliot, Messrs. Andrew Carnegie and Andrew D. White, Secretary Root, ex-Mayor Low, and others. The late Secretary Hay, President Harper, and Frederick W. Holls were also directors. Baron d'Estournelles headed the French parliamentary group on its visit to the British House of Commons some time ago, and was a chief agent in the consequent friendly settlement—the Anglo-French agreement of April, 1904—of the outstanding differences between England and France which for twenty years had vainly exhausted the resources of diplomacy. Having brought about an exchange of views between the members of the French and British Parliaments, Baron d'Estournelles next turned his attention to a similar exchange between French and American parliamentarians. He came to this country, and not only induced representative American officials and members of Congress to visit Europe, but also made addresses, asking American Chambers of Commerce, our leading universities, and our large manufacturing establishments to send young men to France to come in contact with the people and to learn the methods of production in vogue there in the various industries. In the furtherance of these plans, looking towards social solidarity and international conciliation, Baron d'Estournelles has emphasized the work of the recent Hague Congress, to which he was a delegate, and that of the permanent Tribunal of Arbitration at The Hague, of which he is a distinguished and efficient member.—THE EDITORS.

EUROPEAN anarchy is a malady from which all the world powers are suffering the contagion.

This anarchy has as a cause the antagonism of governments, but not the antagonism of peoples. The closer peoples are drawn, both materially and morally, by the intermediary of modern discoveries, towards a continually better mutual understanding, the more the governments remain obstinate in their isolation, the more they crush the people with taxes in order to confront ruinous armies and navies with each other.

Several of the Great Powers have even become allies, not with the idea of reducing their armaments, but, on the contrary, with the idea of increasing them and of forcing others to follow their example. The small Powers, according to the measure of their strength, dare not lack in imitating the great, in view of a war of which those small Powers fear to become the stake.

Thus no one in Europe finds either repose or security under this régime of an armed peace, except, perhaps, the Sultan of Turkey, who profits with impunity by the general division to give in his desolate Empire the spectacle of all the crimes of barbarism under the eyes of Europe in the twentieth century.

These continual menaces, these unproductive expenses, creating strikes, hazards, and hostilities, substituted for useful expenditures which would create work, progress, and wealth, paralyze the fruitful activity of humanity; they cause social revolution, anti-militarism, or anarchy to germinate everywhere in protestations more and more violent. Within a few years these concerted protestations may drown the voice of divided governments. Then it will be too late to trans-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

form actual anarchy into reasonable organization, into association advantageous for all; the shortsightedness and the inertia of governments may lead us to the abyss of revolution and the unknown.

This warning I shall not cease repeating to my friends of all countries. We shall end by making ourselves heard. Already we have obtained considerable results since the day when, renouncing an appeal to European governments, we appealed to the initiative of the New World. The Society of International Conciliation, which we have founded to propagate our ideas, has aroused devoted adherents, everywhere enthusiastic about it, but particularly so in the United States, where the people understand that their duty is to foresee and prevent danger; otherwise they themselves will end by becoming victims like the States of the Old World.

Especially during their present period of development the Americans and all the peoples of the New World have an immense interest in not allowing a European revolution to burst forth, of which no one could measure the repercussion. It is wrong for interested advisers to attempt to prejudice Americans by pretending that the European divisions are for their profit, and that a European union, on the contrary, because favoring European solidarity of competition, will injure them. If Europe, united and prosperous, produces more, she will buy more; she will become a better client; she will multiply her exchanges, increase her consumption, quicken the general circulation, and, in consequence, augment the welfare and wealth by which each State will profit. By the help of order and peace young peoples, more than all others, find themselves favored, as thus they are able to attain their full, normal development. In consequence, in the name both of duty and of interest, America should intervene for the good of Europe. No serious objection can arrest her in this intervention, seeing that the formation and progress of America are a living example of the success of unions which in Europe still pass as impossible. The United States, larger than all Europe put together, could become, as Europe is now, divided into hostile nations, the North against the South, the East against the West. Motives for division in the United States are not wanting, but the motives of union dominate, and that is why the North, South, East, and West form but one single confederation of States, at once independent and different but united.

Furthermore, America has already experienced that which still seems chimerical to old Europe. The Americans—whether from North, South, or Central America—have entered into collaboration; their representatives have been united in the Pan-American Congress—held for the first time at Washington, for the second time in Mexico, and now, for the third time, at Rio de Janeiro. In each of the first two Congresses action on the interests common to all has taken place, a solidarity of the Americas has been affirmed. Why does not a Pan-European Congress form itself to extend a hand to the Pan-American Congress?

Strong in these experiences, the United States of America has the right to give wise counsel. Already it has entered on this road with such success that it has no longer the right to stop. Thanks to the United States, thanks to President Roosevelt and to the much-regretted John Hay, thanks to the influence of enlightened Americans like the Carnegies, the Andrew Whites, the Holls, the Seth Lows, and the other American members of our Committee, the International Tribunal at The Hague has been rehabilitated. Without the initiative of President Roosevelt in 1902 it might still be boycotted and ridiculed, as it was, after its creation, by all the great European Powers. This initiative of the United States permitted England and Russia in 1905 to find an automatic way to avoid imminent war. No one has forgotten that tragic hour. The Russian fleet had fired upon the Hull fishermen; the blood of several of these unfortunates had flowed; English opinion claimed vengeance. The British navy, in full readiness, must have been impatient to enter upon the scene in its turn; it could easily have demolished the Russian fleet, scarcely formed and badly drilled. How to stop it? What sufficed was the Hague Convention, happily brought to life and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

already popular; it was remembered that it had foreseen exactly the order of conflict which threatened to launch universal war, and that it contained a provision made in view of the danger—the Commission of Inquiry. Such a Commission was formed, and, after several weeks of investigation, rendered an equitable sentence, involving the payment of a few thousand francs, but saving millions of francs in probable war-expenditure and hundreds of thousands of human lives. Furthermore, when the Russo-Japanese War, let loose in spite of the Hague Convention, was prolonged to the detriment of the world's commerce and at the price of unheard-of massacre and sacrifice, the United States Government, faithful to its new rôle, decided to take the peaceful initiative, which apparently no one could take in Europe, and the war was ended, to the satisfaction of all and to the honor of the New World.

Now, "noblesse oblige." The United States need cherish no illusions as to the incapacity of the European Powers to change in any war the foolish régime which will be their death. The United States is thus fully authorized to take in hand once more the cause of wisdom, the cause of right, the cause of the people, with the Governments of the small Powers, who await this deliverance.

The Great Powers themselves will be grateful to the United States for having forced their hand. First of all, it is patent that Italy, Spain, Austria, have each to gain from it. England sees forming under the name of "Labor party" a party of protest against militarism; she asks nothing better than that militarism be checked. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Prime Minister, has declared many times openly and emphatically in favor of limiting naval expenditures. Mr. Chamberlain himself and the principal English admirals have been equally categorical. I recognized their testimony in my speech in the French Senate of April, 1905. There is no doubt that France would follow the United States and England if these latter Powers would begin by entering into a neutral understanding for studying the question. In the same way Russia and Japan would be but too happy to be able to fix a limit upon the new expenses which shackle them, following their war of nearly two years. Have they not already seen the signing of a general convention of arbitration and disarmament by Chile and Argentina? Germany remains to be considered, but who would dare to pretend that the German Government would be able to assume before the German people and before the universal conscience the responsibility of being the only government not desiring a progress upheld by the entire world?

The United States of America has a noble, generous, and useful mission to fulfill, if its young initiative does not allow itself to be discouraged by eternal objections from the older European egoism and routine. The American rôle is an admirable one, a mission beneficent and, after all, natural, well in keeping with the grand law of universal, incessant evolution toward progress.

Europe created America, and to-day America, paying her filial debt, will save Europe in regenerating, in re-creating her. The New World will create the New Europe.

THE CURE

BY CHARLOTTE CHITTENDEN

If life seems a weary load,
Full of stings,
Go out in the open world,
Study things.

Feel the rapture of the plant,
Blossom crowned,
Lifting up its lovely head
From the ground.

Learn this from the growing things,
Godly wise:
Straight they point from dirt and dark
To the skies.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WHICH—SOCIALISM OR CO-OPERATION?[1]

SAYS James Russell Lowell: "Socialism means, or wishes to mean, co-operation and community of interests, sympathy; the giving to the hands, not so large a share as to the brain, but a larger share than hitherto in the wealth they must combine to produce; means, in short, the practical application of Christianity to life, and has in it the secret of an orderly and benign reconstruction." If this were a correct definition of Socialism, The Outlook would be a Socialistic organ. For The Outlook believes heartily in co-operation between the brains and the hands, and no less heartily in giving to the hands a larger share than hitherto in the wealth they must combine to produce. But Mr. Lowell's definition of Socialism is not correct. Socialism is not only an aspiration, it is also a method. It not only seeks to secure for the hands a large share of the wealth produced by the combined industry of hands and brain, but it proposes a very definite method for the purpose of bringing about that result. That method is thus defined by the translator of M. Jaurès's essays: "Socialism is the doctrine that the means of production (that is, capital, land, and raw materials, or, in other words, all wealth which is used for the creation of more wealth) should not be owned by individuals but by society." But this definition is not entirely adequate. M. Jaurès adds another element to it: "In the present state of humanity, when our only organization is on the basis of nationality, social property will take the form of national property." Socialism as a spirit is rightly interpreted by James Russell Lowell: its aim is a more equable distribution of the profits of industry. This aim is admirable. But as a movement it seeks to secure this distribution by making government the director of all industries and the owner of all the tools and implements of industry. In its method it is, in the judgment of The Outlook, far from admirable.

Of Socialism as thus defined Jean Jaurès is perhaps the most eminent and the most sane living representative. A radical in his aims, an opportunist in his methods, he represents constructive Socialism in France. He believes in working toward it by practical political methods; seeks to evolve the new industrial order out of the old, not to sweep the old out of existence and begin to build anew; enters into political alliance with Liberals who are not Socialists; and vigorously opposes the universal strike as a means of compelling the capitulation of the employing class to organized labor: "Labor dreaming of refusing its service, the heart meditating stopping; . . . toward this abyss of a general revolutionary strike the proletariat is feeling itself more and more drawn, at the risk not only of ruining itself, should it fall over, but of dragging down with it for years to come either the wealth or the security of the national life"—or, we may add, both the national wealth and the national security. M. Jaurès believes in no such violent and revolutionary methods. "It is not by an unexpected counter-stroke of politics' agitation that the proletariat will gain supreme power, but by the methodic and loyal organization of its own forces under the law of democracy and universal suffrage. It is not by the collapse of the capitalistic bourgeoisie, but by the growth of the proletariat, that the Communist order will gradually install itself in our society."

The radical defect of this volume as literature is that it is composed of essays and addresses put forth at different times and for different specific purposes. A common spirit animates them; a common philosophy underlies them. But such a collection of fragments cannot adequately give what the American stu-

[1] *Studies in Socialism.* By Jean Jaurès. Translated by Mildred Minturn. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $1, net.
The History of Co-operation. By George Jacob Holyoake. (Revised.) 2 vols. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $5, net.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

dent of social problems wants, a clear and coherent statement of modern constructive Socialism. The radical defect of the system, of which Jean Jaurès is so distinguished an advocate, is that it assumes that industry cannot become democratic unless it becomes political, that society must perform all its functions through the one governmental organization. It may be true that "if labor is to be really free, all the workers should be called upon to take part in the management of the work;" it does not follow that they must do so through their political organization.

The other method of securing that larger share to the hands than hitherto in the proceeds of the joint labor of hands and brain is "co-operation." Of course co-operation in producing wealth is now the rule in all civilized communities. The invention of machinery and the equally revolutionary invention of division of labor have made combination in industry almost universal. But "co-operation," as that term is used in industrial science, includes more than combination in industry. It involves participation both in the control and in the profits of the industry. "Co-operation," wrote Wakefield in 1844, "takes place when several persons help each other in the same employment, as when two greyhounds, running together, kill more hares than four greyhounds running separately." "This," replies Mr. Holyoake, "is the nature of the co-operation chiefly known to political economists." But industrial co-operation unites not merely to kill hares, but to eat them. The greyhounds of Wakefield run down the hares for their masters—the new co-operative greyhounds run down the hares for themselves! In 1844 the weavers of Rochdale opened a small store on co-operative principles. In 1870 they divided over £50,000 among over 8,000 members. Here was a giving to the hands a larger share of the profits of industry than theretofore, and yet the government of England and of Rochdale remained unchanged. Co-operation is not Socialism; it is not Socialistic; it is anti-Socialistic. Mr. Holyoake is a vigorous opponent of Socialism. "The poor," he says, "have duties; and it is the first duty of the industrious poor not to be poor. . . . The obligation lies upon them always and everywhere to find out *why riches accumulate in other hands and not in theirs*, and to take immediate steps to amend the irregularity."[1] But this does not involve an appeal to the government. "There have always been too many people ready to regulate society in their own interests; whereas the welfare of the world lies in the direction of self-government. Humanity has been too much sat upon by rulers—Heaven-born and Devil-born—the latter class chiefly prevailing." To Mr. Holyoake Socialism appears a new phase of federalism, a relic of the idea that the individual must be cared for by the State. "State Socialism seems one of the diseases of despotism, whose policy it is to encourage dependence."

We are not aware that Socialism has ever been tried. There have been so-called Socialistic communities; but we do not know that there has ever existed a State which owned all the tools and implements of industry, directed all the industries, and divided the profits. The nearest approach to such a State is the satirically entitled "Free State of Congo," and the horrors of the condition of the laborers there indicate one of the perils of Socialism, this, namely, that a Devil-born ruler might get control of the government, and then he would have control of the industries and so of the whole life of the community.

But co-operation has been tried. Mr. Holyoake's two volumes give what is unquestionably the authoritative history of these experiments. They are interesting, valuable, and encouraging. Of course there have been failures. Speaking broadly, distribution of virtue, of intelligence, of political power, must precede, certainly must keep pace with, the distribution of wealth. But the fragmentary, imperfect, yet, on the whole, encouraging experiments of which Mr. Holyoake gives account, point to the time when, partly by governmental organization of industries which are necessarily monopolistic, such as the post-office, but yet more by the facilities for joint ownership and control of great industries

[1] The italics are Mr. Holyoake's.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

through the modern invention of corporations, society will fulfill John Stuart Mill's definition of co-operation: "It is not co-operation where a few persons join for the purpose of making a profit from cheap purchases by which only a portion of them benefit. Co-operation is where the whole of the produce is divided. What is wanted is, that the whole of the working class should partake of the profits of labor." That is what The Outlook wants. And it is because The Outlook believes that that would not be accomplished by Socialism and that it will yet be accomplished by co-operation that it is an advocate of co-operation and an opponent of Socialism.

THE PRE-RAPHAELITES[1]

RAPHAEL'S own methods, teaching, and examples were not so much meant by the expression Raphaelitism as used half a century ago as was the pseudo-art of mediocre formalists and academicians, of the schoolmen. The goodness of Pre-Raphaelite work in comparison is evident in the illustrations to Mr. Phythian's excellent "The Pre-Raphaelites"—from Gentile da Fabriano, Fra Angelico, Masaccio, Lippo Lippi, Mantegna, Botticelli, and Raphael himself.

As to the English Pre-Raphaelites, such a wealth of material has already been published that the historian of art will have little difficulty in putting them in their proper places in the development of painting. We have, for instance, Mrs. Wood's admirable "Dante Gabriel Rossetti," we have Mr. William Michael Rossetti's books concerning his brother, and we have the Millais correspondence. But no work which has yet appeared concerning the English Pre-Raphaelites takes so authoritative a place as the two stout volumes, really an autobiography, of William Holman Hunt, who was technically the founder of a movement which had for its basic principle Hunt's "Confession of Faith." "Life," says he, "is not long enough in art for any one who starts from the beginning to arrive beyond the wide outposts. Wise students accept the mastership of the great of earlier ages. True judgment directed us to choose an educational outflow from a channel where the stream had no trace of the pollution of egoism, and was innocent of pandering to corrupt thoughts and passions. We drew from this fountain source, and strove to add strength to its further meanderings by the inflow of new streams from nature and scientific knowledge."

Mr. Hunt was born in 1827, as was also that other artist, Jules Breton, working on the other side of the Channel, who has just died. While recognizing his strong natural bent towards art, Hunt's parents had the greatest objection to his following a career which seemed to them lacking in the possibility of proper financial return, and also fraught with exasperating uncertainties and even dangers. After years in an endeavor to do something else, Hunt finally overcame their objections, and launched forth in his chosen profession. This part of the book is extremely readable as a psychological revelation. The following pages describe Hunt's methods of work. He seemed to have been early imbued with two main ideas: first, that subject has much to do with making great art, and, second, that conscientiousness is the artist's principal virtue. As compared with other creative minds, Hunt's seemed thus austerely protestant. He went to work on these lines.

It is true that, so far as England is concerned, Hunt was right in revolting against the frequently trivial subjects and slovenly technique of his contemporaries—for instance, Wilkie was to him a nightmare. Despite the work which Gainsborough, Reynolds, Romney, Constable, and Turner had done, by the year 1848, that revolutionary year in more senses than one, British painting

[1] *Pre-Raphaelitism and the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood.* By W. Holman Hunt. In 2 vols. The Macmillan Company, New York. $10, net.
The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. Frederick Warne & Co., New York. $1.25.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

was in anything but a vital condition. In this revolt Hunt soon found the sympathy of a young man, John Everett Millais, of rare personal charm and worth. In the latter's Letters we find practically the same narration as is given in the present volume. The two young men left London and went into the country. They turned their backs on academic traditions, as much as did Hogarth a century previous—that true ancestor of the Pre-Raphaelites, according to Mr. Phythian in his interesting monograph. Hunt and Millais turned their backs as well on those trivial subjects and that superficial technique which had offended them. "Back to nature" was their cry. They chose the most lovely, solemn, suggestive subjects which they could find, leaving spaces for the figures, which they afterwards copied from their models when they came up to town. Thus we have "The Night at the Ford," "Ophelia," "The Huguenot," and others. Alas that in them there should not have been more pulsating life; that too often the early Pre-Raphaelites' pictures seem but tapestry sketches and thin surfaces of paint.

To these two sturdy young men came Dante Gabriel Rossetti, a romanticist of the romanticists, and this furnishes Mr. Hunt with the basis for a much too long account of his own claims as initiator of the whole movement as against the similar claims put forth by Rossetti's friends and disciples. Mr. Hunt is technically right. He did begin to paint on Pre-Raphaelitic lines before being joined by Millais, and these two before being joined by Rossetti. A large part of his work is taken up with iteration and reiteration of this fact, and we become rather tired of the continual harping on one string. Mr. Hunt's text, in this part of the book, is that of a man with *l'idée fixe*, preoccupied with a contention, not to say a grievance. Not only does he show a certain bitterness in his memories of fellow-workers and of their possible pretensions to an equal place with him in founding the movement; he even speaks of living artists with an occasional note of asperity.

Mr. Hunt differed from both Millais and Rossetti in holding unswervingly to his ideals. His idea of Pre-Raphaelitism, however, was and is that each object in nature should be represented photographically and without regard to surrounding objects. Not so Rossetti, who broke away ere long and painted as it pleased him. But during his strictly Pre-Raphaelitic years he gave a compelling power to the movement, impossible to its technical founder. Rossetti endowed it with imagination and sentiment.

Millais, too, made concessions to the spirit of the times. He would thus justify himself to Mr. Hunt:

> You argue that if I paint for the passing fashion of the day my reputation some centuries hence will not be what my powers would secure for me if I did more ambitious work. I don't agree. A painter must work for the taste of his own day. How does he know what people will like two or three hundred years hence? I maintain that a man should hold up the mirror to his own times. I want proof that the people of my day enjoy my work, and how can I get this better than by finding people willing to give me money for my productions, and that I win honors from my contemporaries? What good would recognition of my labors hundreds of years hence do me? I should be dead, buried, and crumbled into dust. . . . Why, I've just sold a picture done in two weeks which will pay the expense of all my family, my shooting and fishing too, for our whole time in Scotland.

For the unrelenting William Holman Hunt such compromises were impossible. He has held to his earlier aim, but sometimes with unattractive results. The works of his that apparently have the best chance with posterity are his earlier ones where photographic accuracy and minute reproduction of nature's specific color seem more tempered with spontaneity.

But it is much easier for present-day English art to maintain itself against tradition and academism than if the English Pre-Raphaelitism had not existed. It did not merely quicken a few artists; it permeated and strengthened a whole nation's art life.

Fortunately, the autobiography is not on or about one man or set of men, or even about one movement. Mr. Hunt has known well some of the most interesting men produced by England in the middle of the last century—Carlyle,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Tennyson, Thackeray, Ruskin, Burne-Jones, Leighton, Fred Walker, Gladstone, Morris, Dickens, George Meredith, and George Frederick Watts. Hence his autobiography has an atmosphere of the times in which he has lived and of the opinions expressed by many critics. The book contains some interesting anecdotes. Perhaps the two most striking are about Carlyle. The sage of Chelsea was once asked what he thought of Froude's defense of Henry VIII.

"For that matter," replied the Chelsea philosopher, "I cannot say much, for I have not yet read it, but I've always esteemed Henry to be a much-maligned man. When I look into that broad yeoman-built face and see those brave blue eyes of his, as they are seen in the Holbein portrait, I must conclude that an honest soul resided within his sturdy body."

And then Carlyle would thus excuse Henry's severity:

If any one here would like to come to me at Chelsea to-morrow morning, I would undertake to lead him to a spot, a hundred yards from my door, where we should find thirty vagabonds leaning against the rail which divides the river from the road, and although these men have never been, as far as I know, convicted of any particular crime whatever, I will not hesitate to affirm that they would be all the better for hanging, both for their sakes and for every one concerned. Now, if you'll consider with me that I am only pointing out the case of one particular parish in London, or a part of it, and if you will calculate the number of parishes there are in the metropolis alone, and then extend your view over the whole country, you will agree that seventy thousand men was not by any means an extravagant number of irredeemable ne'er-do-wells whose suppression was put down to poor Henry's evil account.

Comment on Current Books

Auction Prices of Books

In 1834 the learned William Thomas Lowndes issued, in four volumes, octavo, his since famous work, entitled "The Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature." This was an account of rare, curious, and useful books published in or relating to Great Britain and Ireland, from the invention of printing. It included biographical and critical notices, collations of the rarer books, and the prices realized for them at auction in the last century. This extremely useful book to our forefathers went through various revisions, the last of which was begun in 1857 and completed in 1864. Who has not consulted many times these famous volumes, crowded with valuable information and filled with erudition? The last edition was issued by Henry G. Bohn, the well-known publisher of Bohn's Libraries. In his preface, dated November 28, 1857, Mr. Bohn promised a supplementary volume on modern literature; but this promise was never realized, as the undertaking became too great for the publisher, as he states, because of advancing age. Instead, an Appendix was issued, forming Volume XI., containing an account of books issued by literary and scientific societies and printing clubs, books printed at private presses, privately printed series, and the principal literary and scientific serials. In 1887, Messrs. Elliot Stock & Co., of London, issued a book entitled "Book-Prices Current." This was a record of the prices at which books had been sold at auction during the season, fetching £1 and upwards. Practically no attention was paid to American sales, and in 1895 Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co., under the editorship of Luther S. Livingston, commenced an American series, entitled "American Book-Prices Current." The arrangement of the two volumes was somewhat different, the American covering a wider field, namely, including manuscripts, autographs, and all books bringing $5 and upwards. These two series have been continued annually ever since, and constitute a formidable array on the shelves of the book-collector, as eighteen volumes are published of the English series and ten of the American. It was a bold undertaking when Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co., in 1905, issued "Auction Prices of Books." This, in brief, is an index to the twenty-eight volumes in question, and, besides, contains an epitome of practically all the important auction sales transpiring in England and America between 1865 and the beginning of the two series of "Book-Prices Current," thus forming an invaluable record of forty years of bookselling in both countries. It has been generally accepted, by both the collector and the bookseller, that the prices which books fetch at auction are the standards of value. Although this is not always the case, in the perspective of time it is generally so. Before the publication of this book it was necessary for the seeker of information to go through the ten American volumes and the indexes of the eighteen English volumes in search of the definite in-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

formation desired. One might state, in passing, that these books are invaluable to the dealer as well as to the buyer of rare books, but that the prices are not infallible. Obviously, no compiler can examine the books at each auction sale, but must be dependent upon the cataloguer's descriptions, and these are too often of a deceptive character. It is safe to say that few if any books are ever under-catalogued, and as value is so largely dependent upon condition, the information contained in these volumes is, broadly speaking, not entirely trustworthy. These four quarto volumes may be called applied bibliography, and in England give the record of all sales occurring at Sotheby's, Puttick's, Christie's, and Hodgson's, while in America they include all sales at Leavitt's, Bangs's, Libbie's, Anderson's, and Henkel's. Each book is arranged in a dictionary alphabet, under author, and where this is not given, under the first word of the title, with numerous cross-references, and contains about 200,000 records. The compiler had to confine himself within certain limits, and followed broad lines in arrangement of materials: first, books printed in England and books in the English language printed abroad; second, Americana in its broadest sense; third, books printed in foreign languages in the various countries of continental Europe before 1520, with a copious selection of important books of later date. Discrimination has been shown in the selection of books in foreign languages printed on the Continent after 1520. Grangerized books have been excluded. Where books have been obviously imperfectly described, they have been omitted. Imperfections, where known, have been carefully recorded, as their bearing is so important in regard to values. It must not be forgotten that "Auction Prices of Books" gives only those which have fetched $5 in America or £1 in England, or over, and that sometimes a book drops below these limits which formerly fetched a greater price. This is not often so, but there are instances recorded where it has occurred. Different editions of the same book are arranged by date of publication, and the lists of records are generally chronological by date of sale. A careful perusal of these handsome quarto volumes illustrates the great advance in prices of certain classes of books, and the decline of certain others. The most remarkable advance in the forty years covered is to be shown in two classes of books—what is technically called Americana, and first editions in immaculate condition of what the world has accepted as famous books. Another kind of book has shown great advance during this period, and that is technically called provenance, because it formerly belonged to a distinguished person or was a presentation copy by a famous author. The most notable decline is evident in what may be termed typographical monuments, the Greek and Latin classics, and books in poor condition printed at famous presses. Formerly a fifteenth-century book, an Aldus, an Elzevir, commanded a respectable price because they were from these famous presses, but now it is necessary to a collector that these should be unusual copies. (Auction Prices of Books. Edited by Luther S. Livingston. In 4 vols. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.)

Church and State in France

The Outlook has already commented upon M. Paul Sabatier's book on the separation of Church and State in France. A new edition, revised and enlarged, should find welcome from those who have read the first edition and from many more who have not been but who would be instructed concerning one of the most important questions of the day. Coincidently with this second French edition appears an excellent English translation of the first by Mr. Robert Dell. He justly says that it would be impossible to find in France a man better qualified than M. Sabatier, by his detachment from party politics, by his keen historical sense, and by his wide and generous sympathies, to deal with the matter in hand; that, while M. Sabatier is not a Roman Catholic, no Catholic could have a profounder knowledge of the internal economy of the Roman Catholic body, or more sympathy for all that is making for progress within that Church. "He is an anti-clerical; but not the most fanatical clerical could accuse the biographer of St. Francis of Assisi of being anti-religious; everything that he writes is inspired by an intensity of religious faith (I do not say dogmatic orthodoxy) which few of us can hope to attain." M. Sabatier himself contributes a preface to the English edition, in which he mentions the Pope's personal attitude as antagonistic to the separation law and adds that the recent consecration of fourteen independently nominated French bishops in St. Peter's, Rome, is the consequence of the independence which Rome has recovered no less than France. We would add that, whatever the inconvenience of the new law to the Church, the signal advantage of naming and consecrating the most desirable men to the French episcopate, entirely regardless of what the French Government thinks, is a privilege and an advantage which must be of continually increasing value to the spiritual power of a great communion. (La Séparation

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

des Églises et de l'État. Par Paul Sabatier. Librairie Fischbacher, Paris, France. Disestablishment in France. By Paul Sabatier. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.25.)

The Chevalier Bayard A peculiarly appropriate addition to an excellent library, the Newnes Pocket Classics, is "The Right Joyous and Pleasant History of the Feats, Gests & Prowesses of the Chevalier Bayard, the Good Knight without Fear & without Reproach, by the Loyal Servant, translated by Sara Coleridge." The little book should make a pleasant pocket companion to many a reader. (The Chevalier Bayard. Translated by Sara Coleridge. Newnes Pocket Classics. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.25, net.)

Dictionary of Quotations Professor Büchmann's "Geflügelte Worte" and similar works have long afforded guidance in the selection of quotations from well-known German authors, but the present volume is of additional value in the extra notice taken of Lessing and Heine. (Dictionary of Quotations. By Lilian Dalbiac. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.50.)

Entomology That the subject of this volume, by an expert instructor in the University of Illinois, is of high practical importance, no one who has heard of the ravages of the boll-weevil in our cotton fields needs to be told. Our insect foes cost us more every year than our whole educational system, and nearly twice as much as our army and navy together. The general reader, as well as the student, will find this treatise on the biological and economic aspects of entomology well worthy of an intelligent interest. Nowhere is the struggle for existence more intense than in the insect world with its million species. A vivid account of it is given here. The newspaper reader has learned something of parasitic insects, but here are parasites preying upon parasites, and still others eating the eaters. Entomology has to be studied biologically in order to the most helpful application economically. Man's control of one insect by another is a matter of extreme intricacy. Dr. Folsom's treatise will be the more serviceable, as only the commonest insects are for the most part referred to, and that with copious illustrations. Convincing proof is given of the folly of grudging our allies the birds—robins, bluebirds, cuckoos, etc., even the catbirds—the tribute they levy on our crops for their war on insect ravagers. Yet insects are our servants as well as our enemies, checking weeds, consuming carrion, fertilizing orchards. Here is an abundance of practically useful as well as interesting knowledge, with a copious bibliography of the more important and accessible literature on special topics. (Entomology. By Justus Watson Folsom, Sc.D. P. Blackiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia. $3.)

In the House of Her Friends This story, while giving no clue to the author, bears the impress of delicate and finished workmanship, and is so obviously uninfluenced by the fashions and expediencies of current fiction that one feels it to be the work of a young writer enjoying the freedom of an original and unexploited gift. The plot is simple, the incidents those of the narrow round of life in a small college, the theme the old-fashioned one of love, but the book is saturated with life. There are no problems in the story—no trusts, politics, questions of race, sex, or religion; no new material in the matter of locality; no return to humanity in the raw. To some novel-readers this absence of the journalistic note will doubtless be a fault. They will quarrel, not with the lack of incident, of which there is an abundance, but with the author's use of it. The tragedy of Wilfred's temperament, Miss Mix's discovery of the letters, Stephen and Sylvia's stormy and altogether delightful courtship, the war between the faculty and the dean, the latter's victory and death, are deliberately made the accidents, not the events, of the story. It is through the period selected by the author—the passing of the college of fifty years ago into its appointed and useful place as an aggressive institution of the modern type—that she (one instinctively feels that a woman wrote the book) finds a way to make new use of hackneyed material. In the struggle between the gracious, charming, autocratic old dean, the man of inherited culture and of lax, almost unscrupulous, generosity in the college ethics of diploma and degree, and his shrewd, progressive successors—aggressive in their newly acquired educational conscience—she has touched lightly but suggestively upon the change which the growth of the university and the spread of the public school have wrought in American ideals of character and education. Whatever its defects, "In the House of Her Friends" is not only a book of unusual promise but an unusual achievement. The author has the power to make character seen and felt in the community in which it moves, to invest it with atmosphere. (In the House of Her Friends. Anonymous. Robert Grier Cooke, New York. $1.50.)

The Law-Breakers and Other Stories Judge Grant's work has shown very close study of American social conditions. Its strength has been in its accuracy and thoroughness rather than in its

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

vivacity or insight. He is a careful, painstaking, and conscientious writer rather than a contagious or inspiring one. In this volume of short stories, seven in number, every story deals with some offense against the moral law or against moral ideals, but the effect of the volume as a whole is neither deep nor strong. There is a kind of hardness in the style, at times a kind of stiffness, which is not quite wooden but comes perilously near that quality. Occasionally, as in the story "Against His Judgment," there is a touch of subtle analysis, and freshness of illustration; but as a whole the stories will strike most readers as not up to the level of Judge Grant's best work. (The Law-Breakers, and Other Stories. By Robert Grant. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.25.)

Morocco of To-Day

The Algeciras Conference has, properly, turned public attention more than ever to Morocco. We hope that attention will be turned in particular toward an excellent translation of M. Eugène Aubin's book, which appears in English under the title "Morocco of To-Day." It contains a vivid account of the author's journey in 1902 to Fez, the Moroccan capital, where he spent six months. It was M. Aubin's good fortune to see Morocco at the time when the crisis provoked by the Sultan's imprudent attitude had, for the first time, opened up in some degree a country until then hostile to foreign influences. (Morocco of To-Day. By Eugène Aubin. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2, net.)

The Mind of a Child

The infant science of child psychology has made remarkable strides during the few years that have elapsed since it came into being, and nowhere has progress been more rapid than in the United States, where the subject has been carefully explored by Professors Baldwin and James and other of our leading psychologists. The latest contribution, Dr. Major's "First Steps in Mental Growth," makes no pretense of being an exhaustive treatise such as, for example, Baldwin's "Mental Development in the Child and the Race," or Preyer's "The Mind of the Child," but it should prove suggestive alike to the psychologist, the teacher, and the parent. It consists of a series of studies of the growth of the mind of the author's child, "R," during the first three years of the boy's life. Of course many of the observations have a purely individualistic bearing, but there would seem to be good reason to accept "R" as a typical child, and his father's comparative observations go still further to make the book of value as a "class" study. Beginning with a chapter on the development of hand and arm movements, Dr. Major traverses in turn the development of the ability to draw, the development of the feelings, of imitation, of the ideas of color, number, and form, of association, of memory, imagination, and play, of the ability to recognize and name pictures, the behavior of the child before his image, and his speech evolution. The treatment is thoroughly concrete, being liberally punctuated with anecdote and illustration, the point of view is cautious, and the book as a whole is very well written. (First Steps in Mental Growth. By David R. Major, Ph.D. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.20, net.)

Palestinian Discovery

Half-way from Joppa to Jerusalem, in the mound called Tell el-Jezar, the grave of the hill-city called Gezer in the Old Testament, whose existence dates back to about 3000 B.C., has been found the most ancient sanctuary yet unearthed in Palestine. The various finds therein not only throw fresh light on Biblical records, but illustrate the lurid character of the heathenism which the Hebrews found on their entry into the land, and against which the Hebrew prophets strove for a purer faith. In the present volume, fully illustrated, the Director of the excavations at Gezer from 1902 to 1905, under the auspices of the society known as The Palestine Exploration Fund, gives an interesting account of the resulting discoveries. (Bible Side-Lights. By R. A. Stewart Macalister, M.A., F.S.A. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.25, net.)

Plantation Sketches

These little studies of the "Old South," prepared originally for the writer's grandchildren, will give pleasure to the larger circle of readers to whom they are now presented. The first three or four sketches, the most interesting of the series, are in the nature of affectionate reminiscences, and the leisurely, restful life of the plantation home is described with much simplicity and charm. Mrs. Devereux begins her story with her impressions as a girl-bride of seventeen—young enough to take pleasure in hunting for birds with the little colored house-boy whom she is training to be a butler some day. This touch of kindly sympathy in the relations between the master's family and their negroes is felt on every page; and it was undoubtedly characteristic of the finer side of plantation life. Some of the later sketches show a more conscious literary effort, and they are a little less successful, although the writer is always appreciative of negro character. (Plantation Sketches. By Margaret Devereux. Privately printed. The Riverside Press, Cambridge.)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Reconstruction in South Carolina

Written from the point of view of those who were most hurt by the misrule in South Carolina when the negroes were in political ascendency, this history is not judicial. It abounds in statements of fact, but is sparing of references to sources. The chapters in this book were written originally as a series of papers in a daily newspaper. The corruption of negro government is told without qualification, but the fraud and blunders of its opponents are glozed. The story of Reconstruction in South Carolina is a sinister tale. One does not need to believe that all the white people of South Carolina were without fault to be aware that they suffered as few people ever have had to suffer from the domination of greedy and brutal men. (Reconstruction in South Carolina, 1865–1877. By John S. Reynolds. The State Company, Columbia, S. C. $2, net.)

Researches in Sinai

This magnificent volume opens to the modern world a region where the turquoise was mined eight thousand years ago, and where that quest promoted through millenniums the growth of a grand sanctuary. Professor Petrie's work in Egypt being hindered by low funds for further excavation, he took the opportunity to enter a field where only surveying and copying were required. Such a field is Sinai, not the mountain so called, but the desert region to which it belongs, still owning, as anciently, the sway of Egypt. Here his party of thirty-four spent nearly four months in the winter season, five days' journey from their base of food supply, and obliged to fetch all their water from a distance of many miles. The locality of special interest was the temple at Serabít, the shrine of the Semitic deity Hat-hor, probably identical with the Babylonian Ishtar, and worshiped as the "Mistress of Turquoise." Here Professor Petrie considers he has discovered "the earlier stage of that custom of sleeping for oracular quests in sacred caves and temples, which flourished in Syria and Greece in later times, and has survived through Christianity until the present day." The case of Jacob at Bethel is quoted as illustrating it. Shelters near Hat-hor's cave, in which turquoise-hunters might sleep and obtain her guidance in dreams, were added to by successive generations, cubicles built, and memorial columns set up by monarch after monarch. The earliest inscription dates from the First Dynasty, about 4750 B.C. Between 3450 and 1150 B.C. the temple grew to a length of two hundred and thirty feet. A bed of wood ashes, estimated at fifty tons' weight, still remaining in front of the sacred cave, the residuum of fuel gathered from ground a thousand feet below, bears witness to the magnitude of the sacrifices there offered until more than three thousand years ago. A series of splendid photographs exhibits the region, the sanctuary, its monuments and smaller relics, all fully described in the accompanying text. The extent of the mining operations once carried on by Egypt in that region is suggested by Professor Petrie's mention of one deposit of a hundred thousand tons of slag from copper smelting. A profounder interest attaches to the discovery of an organized Semitic worship antedating the earliest previously known. "We see," says Professor Petrie, "how much of Mosaism was a carrying on of older ritual, how that movement was a monotheistic reformation of existing rites, and how the paganism of the Jews was but the popular retention of more than was granted in the state religion." Professor Petrie's researches have thrown light on controverted questions of Egyptian chronology, and also of the Hebrew Exodus. The fabulous number of the fugitives given in the Pentateuch is cut down to about 5,000—a number that tallies well with the rest of the Biblical narrative—by a different reading of one word, *alāf*, as signifying a family, not a thousand. Thus instead of 32,200, as the census of the tribe of Manasseh, he reads 32 families, 200 people. That written documents existed among the followers of Moses the writing left on the rocks at Serabít by common Syrian workmen about 1500 B.C. seems to him to put beyond reasonable doubt. To this date doubtless may be assigned "The Book of the Covenant (Exodus xx. 24–xxiii. 19)," probably more. Professor Petrie will be often quoted against the Biblical critics, nor will they lack material for ready reply. He and they, however, are natural allies. The archæologist and the literary critic must help as well as check each other. Of this his present work, as well as those of twenty-six years preceding, gives noble proof. Its last four chapters, contributed by his associate, Mr. C. T. Currelly, relate what the expedition accomplished in the region near Mount Sinai, whence valuable inscriptions were laboriously obtained. (Researches in Sinai. By W. M. Flinders Petrie, D.C.L., LL.D., Ph.D., Litt.D. With Chapters by C. T. Currelly, M.A. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $6, net.)

The School and Its Life

This volume, the fruit of wide experience both as teacher and school superintendent, deals with the life rather than the mechanism of schools. It conceives of teaching as a spiritual process, of education as the wholesome development and adaptation of life to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

its environment, and finds the conditions of successful teaching in conforming to the common laws of life and growth. Its aim is to secure to children the educative influence of a natural, sane, and wholesome school-life as a part of the larger world-life. Its successive chapers discuss the vital problems arising in the management and organization of schools and school systems. It is a book at which the pedant, the martinet, and the machinist will shake their heads, but the more such books of practical wisdom find their way into the hands of teachers and parents the more will educational ideals improve. (The School and Its Life. By Charles B. Gilbert. Silver, Burdett & Co., New York. $1.25.)

School Teaching and School Reform

Human nature being the same the world over, the general problem of education is the same. What the distinguished Principal of the University of Birmingham has to say upon the right methods of teaching to the teachers of secondary schools in England is worth repeating to Americans who are teaching the same subjects. What he says is said attractively, with clearness, pith, and force. The faults and waste he criticises exist here; the ideals he presents require effort here; his broad outlook on the universe is inspiring. Sir Oliver is no theorist or dogmatist, but an eminently practical teacher of teachers. (School Teaching and School Reform. By Sir Oliver Lodge. Williams & Norgate, London.)

Sir Henry Irving

Mr. Haldane Macfall has published an extremely interesting character sketch of Sir Henry Irving, which he divides into discussions of the man, his career, and his art. The text is reinforced by a number of interesting designs and sketches of Irving in various characters—Robespierre, Macaire, Badger, Dubosc, etc.—by Mr. Gordon Craig. (Sir Henry Irving. By Haldane Macfall. John W. Luce & Co., Boston.)

A Son of the Sierras

A story of the Apache War, told in an entertaining manner by one thoroughly familiar with his material. Those who have enjoyed the earlier books of General King will take pleasure in this new story, with its slightly conventional sentiment and realistic action. Although Tonio, the Apache trailer, is made the central figure in the narrative, the plot is based upon the rivalry between a junior first lieutenant, whose experience and tact in dealing with the Indians have made him a valuable scout leader, and his classmate, the new aide-de-camp of the commanding general. The general's daughter, the one young lady of this Arizona army post, is the very gentle and impressionable heroine of the romance. (Tonio, Son of the Sierras. By General Charles King. G. W. Dillingham Company, New York. $1.50.)

The Statesman's Year Book

Few yearly publications have commanded the regard awakened by that excellent annual known as "The Statesman's Year Book." The edition for 1906, edited by Dr. Scott Keltie, Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, includes some important changes, involving an addition of about a hundred and fifty pages. The principal change—and to Americans a valuable and significant one—is that of including separate notices of the various States comprised in the American Union, on the same lines, as far as practicable, as the section dealing with the United States as a whole. In view of this modification, though in the British edition the British Empire still comes first, the United States second, and other countries third, in the American edition the United States has first place. Other modifications have been naturally necessitated by such events of 1905 as the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War, the upheaval in Russia, the dissolution of the Scandinavian union, the ecclesiastical changes in France, the English mission to Tibet, and the recent election in the United Kingdom. (The Statesman's Year Book, 1906. Edited by J. Scott Keltie, LL.D., with the assistance of I. P. A. Renwick, M.A., LL.B. Forty-third Annual Publication. The Macmillan Company, New York. $3.)

A Transplanted Church

Mr. Amos Wells, editor of the "Christian Endeavor World," has chosen for his sermon-story a title intended to suggest two typical localities. The actual removal of a church building from its aristocratic avenue to the poorer district in a single night is a rather fantastic conception, but the narrative is brightly written, and the situation presents some decidedly interesting possibilities. Overlooking the elements of improbability, a discerning reader here and there may question the moral soundness of the plot, the climax of which consists in the abandonment of one locality and the permanent adoption of another; if he has observed that poverty is not always a matter of geography nor of clothes, he may have perceived a need less obvious and picturesque back on Tuxedo Avenue. But the little book is effective in its way, and the story, published, it is true, in serial form, has already been instrumental in revivals, according to the preface. (Tuxedo Avenue to Water Street:

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Being the Story of a Transplanted Church. By Amos R. Wells. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York. $1.)

Superseded It is hardly fair to Miss May Sinclair to deal with the story recently published by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co., "Superseded," from the standpoint of her very interesting and able novel, "The Divine Fire," for the new publication was brought out in England at a much earlier date. As a character study and in point of workmanship it is quite on a level, however, with "The Divine Fire," although it has neither the range, substance, nor imaginative power of that story. It is a character study of an original kind, with a motive at once novel and significant; a story of the type of woman once somewhat superciliously dismissed as an "old maid," and the easy subject of satire and ridicule. With an English school as the background, the old maid as the central figure—teaching in a painstaking, uninspiring way at a very small salary, never having had any youth and fast passing into premature old age—is brought in contrast with the fresh, blooming vitality of a girl who brings into the school a new atmosphere and allies herself, as the strong instinctively ally themselves with the weak, with the overburdened and despised older teacher. The friendship of these two women is one of generosity on the one side and of mute admiration on the other. The tragedy culminates in the suddenly awakened nature of the old maid, the pathetic discovery that there is no response, and the morbid determination to suffer the full abasement of an unrequited love. It is a pathetic little tale, told with the most delicate feeling. (Superseded. By May Sinclair. Henry Holt & Co., New York. $1.25.)

Susan Clegg and Her Neighbors' Affairs Every one who has made the acquaintance of Susan Clegg will be delighted to see more of her. In the present volume she discusses the affairs of the neighborhood with the ever pliant and receptive Mrs. Lathrop. It must be admitted that Mrs. Lathrop's part in the "discussions" is anything but active, but the irrepressible vitality of Susan Clegg easily supplies both rôles in the dialogue; and the continuous stream of her narrative and comment is full of original and refreshing humor—the kind to laugh over. Miss Clegg has passed through four romances; to quote her own words directly: "I've lived 'n' I've loved, as the books say; 'n' I've survived, as I say myself." Any one so fortunate in her range of experience—and its outcome—is admirably equipped for the study of human situations. To classify her tales as gossip would be to overlook the personal and transfiguring touch of Susan Clegg, which lifts the whole matter at once above that vulgar plane. Her observations are marked by philosophy as well as wit. Had the discoverer of Susan Clegg looked just a little deeper she might have revealed that vein of tenderness without which no humor is quite perfect. (Susan Clegg and Her Neighbors' Affairs. By Anne Warner. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $1.)

The War in South Africa A characteristic example of German thoroughness may be found in the stout volume on the Boer War just put forth by the Historical Section of the General Staff of the German Army. The text is clear, sober, and balanced throughout, and is reinforced by capital maps and illustrations. (The War in South Africa. Authorized translation by Colonel Hubert Du Cane, R.A. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $4, net.)

Wessex The county of Dorset is certainly one of the most picturesque regions in the Southwest of England. As Mr. Clyde Holland says, in his sumptuous volume on "Wessex," still far behind the times as regards modern stress and hurry, and even also as regards thought and progress, it offers unique attractions to the student, the archæologist, and for the traveler of the old and truer type. Mr. Hardy—a Wessex-born novelist and poet—has vividly described this portion of England, and has aroused an increasing interest in it. The present volume, with its lovely pictures by Mr. Walter Tyndale, will do much towards increasing and strengthening that interest. (Wessex. Painted by Walter Tyndale. Described by Clive Holland. The Macmillan Company, New York. $6.)

Where Speech Ends This is the work of a young writer in his apprenticeship period, who has more than once, as readers of The Outlook will recall, struck out a happy line or written an interesting story. In this volume the dramatis personæ are a group of musicians, and the elements of the tale are love, jealousy, both professional and otherwise, a strong dash of conventional villainy, humor very largely of what may be called the college campus order—that is to say, immature—a good deal of German dialect and the odor of much beer. The scene of the story is laid entirely in this country, and the whole is pervaded by a delightful buoyancy of tone and, at times, the hilarity of youth. A book not to be read very critically; its shortcomings are too obvious. (Where Speech Ends. By Robert Haven Schauffler. Moffat, Yard & Co., New York. $1.50.)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

For Health, Strength and Endurance

As a food, rice has a world-wide reputation. To its purity, wholesomeness and goodness have been added a delicate flavor and a dainty crispness never realized before. That new and wonderful process, known as "puffing," thoroughly cooks the rice and expands each kernel to many times its normal size.

Quaker Rice
(Puffed)

is the wholesome, healthful rice-grain transformed into the most dainty, delicious, appetizing cereal you have ever tasted. Served with milk, cream and a little sugar, after being heated a minute in a hot oven, it is equally tempting to children and to grown-ups, and is as good for one as it is for the other.

Quaker Rice has a charm of daintiness and deliciousness that is only equaled by its healthfulness and wholesomeness. The more you eat of it, the more you will want to eat, and no matter how much you eat, it will agree with you perfectly.

Quaker Rice makes many delightful confections, recipes for which will be found on each package. Quaker Rice Candy and Quaker Rice Brittle, etc., will give untold pleasure to the children, and can be easily and quickly made in your own home at trifling cost.

Quaker Rice is sold by grocers everywhere at 10 cents the package.

Made by the Manufacturers of Quaker Oats. Address, Chicago, U. S. A.

Copyright, 1906, by The American Cereal Co.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TARTARLITHINE

A physician writes: "*I was introduced to a citizen of this city who had not been able to raise his hand for several weeks, on account of rheumatism. He called on me to-day (one week later) and told me that after taking* **Tartarlithine** *for only one week, the improvement in him was truly phenomenal. In two weeks he was practically cured.*"

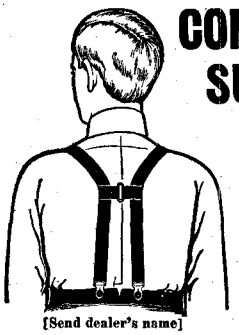
Rheumatism

Tartarlithine rarely fails because it supplies the blood with the necessary substances to dissolve and remove the poison of rheumatism—uric acid. We want every sufferer to try it, and will send a sample package with our booklet on the cure of rheumatism free to every applicant.

Free sample and our booklet on the cure of Rheumatism sent free on request.

McKESSON & ROBBINS Dept. L, 93 Fulton St. NEW YORK

(Sole agents for the Tartarlithine Co.)



COMMON SENSE SUSPENDERS

"Very easy"—good points

¶ Do not slide from the shoulders.
¶ Elastic throughout, durable and strong.
¶ Yield to every motion of the body.
¶ Made in long, medium and short lengths.
¶ Invisible Drawers support.

[Send dealer's name]

Price 50c { At all stores or by mail postpaid

COMMON SENSE SUSPENDER CO. { New York Office, 31 W. Union Sq. Factory, Morristown, N. J.

Whitman's

Chocolates and Confections

known for their purity and goodness

For sale where the best is sold.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, 1316 Chestnut Street, Phila.

Established 1842.

CLIFF HAVEN, N. Y.

Catholic Summer School of America

CHAMPLAIN ASSEMBLY

The School is in session during July and August, when courses of university-extension and other lectures are given by some of the most eminent men of the Church. This institution has been incorporated under the laws of the State and chartered by the Board of Regents. Cliff Haven, the name selected by the school authorities for their academic grove, gives every indication of as rapid and vigorous growth as her elder sister Chautauqua. Its location is exceptionally advantageous. It is on the highway of travel and offers every facility for entertainment and pleasure as well as for rest, study, and social enjoyment.

All tourists visiting the many interesting places along the Delaware & Hudson R. R. would do well to include Champlain Assembly in order to see the Summer School and the delightful social life at this charming spot.

The Summer School supplies ample accommodations for 1,000 persons at a time. The rates are from $10.50 up at the various cottages, and from $14 up at the Champlain Club. The Assembly fee is $1.50 per week, or $10 for the entire session. In this, children under 15 years are exempt. The grounds remain open until September 15, and even later if the weather permits.

The Champlain Club is the summer home of a number of prominent New York gentlemen whose families spend part or all of their outing there. All the rooms not being required by them, guests will be entertained. The appointments are first-class; table excellent and rates reasonable.

Information as to terms, etc., can be obtained by addressing the Superintendent, Champlain Club, Cliff Haven, Lake Champlain, N. Y.

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS

are more attractive than ever this season. The New York Central Lines' Four-Track Series No. 10, "The St. Lawrence River from the Thousand Islands to the Saguenay," contains the finest map ever made of this region. Copy will be sent free, postpaid, on receipt of a two-cent stamp by George H. Daniels, Manager, Room 23, General Advertising Department, Grand Central Station, New York. The

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

"America's Greatest Railroad"

REACH THE THOUSAND ISLANDS FROM EVERY DIRECTION

C. F. DALY, Passenger Traffic Manager NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A WINNING START

A Perfectly Digested Breakfast Makes Nerve Force For the Day

Everything goes wrong if the breakfast lies in your stomach like a mud pie. What you eat does harm if you can't digest it—it turns to poison.

A bright lady teacher found this to be true, even of an ordinary light breakfast of eggs and toast. She says:

"Two years ago I contracted a very annoying form of indigestion. My stomach was in such condition that a simple breakfast of fruit, toast and egg gave me great distress.

"I was slow to believe that trouble could come from such a simple diet, but finally had to give it up, and found a great change upon a cup of hot Postum and Grape-Nuts with cream, for my morning meal. For more than a year I have held to this course and have not suffered except when injudiciously varying my diet.

"I have been a teacher for several years and find that my easily digested breakfast means a saving of nervous force for the entire day. My gain of ten pounds in weight also causes me to want to testify to the value of Grape-Nuts.

"Grape-Nuts holds first rank at our table."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

TEMPORARY INVESTMENTS 5%

Instead of keeping unemployed the funds you expect to have use for later, let them bear earnings at 5% until such time as you are ready for them. We can handle your temporary investments as profitably for you as more permanent accounts—

PAYING 5% PER YEAR

for each day left with us. We have never paid less than 5% during the 13 years our business has been established. Funds may be withdrawn at any time without loss of earnings, which are remitted by check quarterly or semi-annually or compounded.

Conducted under Supervision of NEW YORK BANKING DEPARTMENT

and regularly examined by them.

Patrons in all parts of the United States and many in foreign countries. Among same are many prominent merchants, manufacturers, and professional men. Our business is entirely non-speculative and appeals to all careful investors.

Let us send you full particulars. Probably we can refer you to some one in your locality.

Assets $1,750,000

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS and LOAN CO. NEW YORK CITY

Industrial Savings and Loan Co.

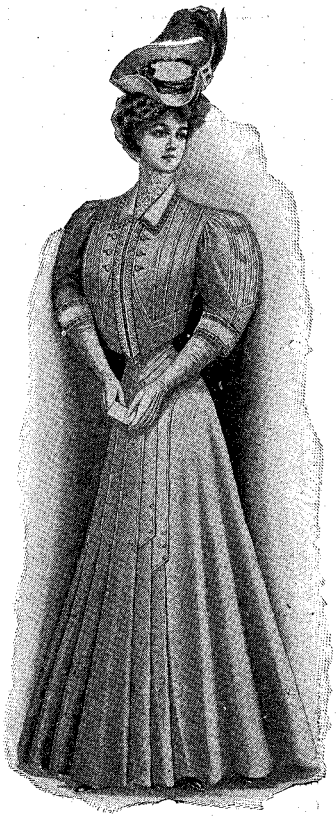
10 Times Building Broadway, New York

Last Announcement

Reduced Price Sale

Suits, Skirts, and Jackets Made to Order at One-fifth Reduction from Former Prices

This Special Sale will positively end September 15th. Reduced price orders received after that date cannot be filled. Write at once if you wish to take advantage of it.



During this sale we will make to order any of our suits, skirts, jackets and rain-coats from any of our materials, at **one-fifth** reduction from our regular prices.

Our Style Book and Supplement illustrate many advance Fall fashions. All of our materials are suitable for late Summer and early Fall wear. **Save money by ordering now.**

$6. Suits	. . . . .	**now $4.80**
12. Suits	. . . . .	**now 9.60**
18. Suits	. . . . .	**now 14.40**
25. Suits	. . . . .	**now 20.00**
4. Skirts	. . . . .	**now 3.20**
7. Skirts	. . . . .	**now 5.60**
10. Rain Coats	. . . . .	**now 8.00**
12. Rain Coats	. . . . .	**now 9.60**

We make these garments to order. They are not ready-made.

We guarantee to fit you or refund your money

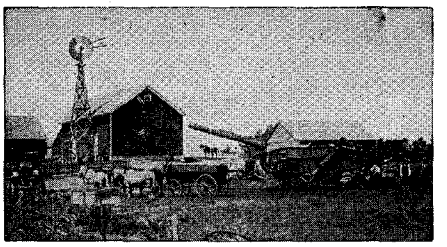
We Send Free to any part of the United States our **Summer Book and Supplement of New York Fashions**, showing the latest styles and containing our **copyrighted** measurement chart; also a large assortment of **Samples** of the newest materials. **Write for them to-day.**

NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT CO.

119 and 121 West 23d Street, New York

Mail Orders Only. No Agents or Branches. Est. 18 years.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



THE

Earning Power

behind securities is what determines their value.

NORTH DAKOTA

earned in 1904, from cereal crops alone, 46 per cent. annual income on the entire assessed valuation of the State, leading all agricultural States.

North Dakota	**46%**	**Illinois**	**21%**
Iowa	**28%**	**Washington**	**13%**
Texas	**25%**	**Missouri**	**11%**

We offer for investment

North Dakota Farm Mortgages

placed on the land that secures this remarkable result.

Send for description of mortgages

WELLS & DICKEY COMPANY

Investment Securities **Minneapolis, Minn.**

First Mortgage Investments in the Irrigated West

possess all the security afforded by a practical insurance against crop failure, an increased productiveness in the soil, and a large home market for all crops at good prices, all of which contribute to the enhancement of land values.

We invest our own funds in these loans, which bear

5% TO 6% INTEREST

and we can offer our clients at all times a selection of mortgages, with security worth several times the loan, on personally inspected, improved irrigated farms in Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho, which we will care for until maturity free of all tax or other expense to the investor. We allow 3% on all sums deposited with us while awaiting investment.

Write for information and references.

THE VAN KLEECK-BACON INVESTMENT CO.

DENVER, COLO.

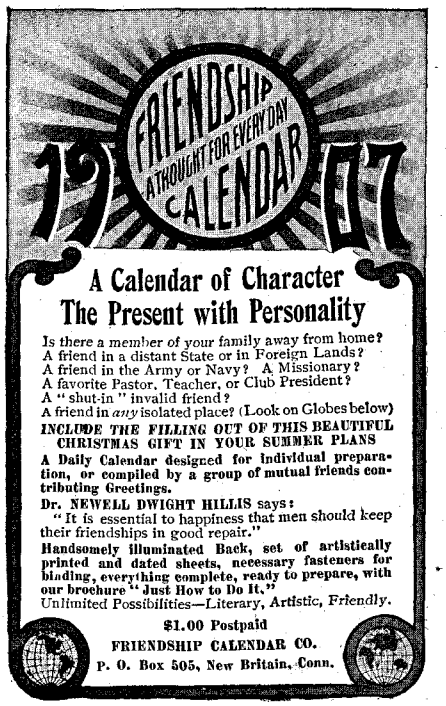
Bound Volumes of The Outlook

Handsomely made up in Jade Green Cloth, advertising pages eliminated, convenient size for Library, each Volume with Index, three Volumes to the year, at $1.25 per Volume, or $3.50 for the three Volumes comprising the full year. Sent, prepaid, on receipt of price. Each Volume contains a history of the world's doings in paragraphs which both report and interpret, reviews and records of current literature and timely features of importance. Vol. 82, comprising January to April, inclusive, is now ready.

Our supply of some of the Volumes is limited, and an early order is advised.

THE OUTLOOK COMPANY

287 Fourth Avenue, New York



A Calendar of Character

The Present with Personality

Is there a member of your family away from home?
A friend in a distant State or in Foreign Lands?
A friend in the Army or Navy? A Missionary?
A favorite Pastor, Teacher, or Club President?
A "shut-in" invalid friend?
A friend in *any* isolated place? (Look on Globes below)

INCLUDE THE FILLING OUT OF THIS BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS GIFT IN YOUR SUMMER PLANS

A Daily Calendar designed for individual preparation, or compiled by a group of mutual friends contributing Greetings.

Dr. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS says:
"It is essential to happiness that men should keep their friendships in good repair."

Handsomely illuminated Back, set of artistically printed and dated sheets, necessary fasteners for binding, everything complete, ready to prepare, with our brochure "Just How to Do It."
Unlimited Possibilities—Literary, Artistic, Friendly.

$1.00 Postpaid

FRIENDSHIP CALENDAR CO.

P. O. Box 505, New Britain, Conn.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED